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WHOLE No. 2417.

A BOOM IN BANANAS

Hilo Growers Find a Profitable Market.

HILO, September 13.—Peter Lee came back from San Francisco an enthusiast over the possibilities of the banana trade. He has formed the best of connections in San Francisco and will devote his whole energies to up-building of the banana growing industry in the district of Hilo.

Mr. Lee is prepared to pay better prices for bananas than have ever been offered here before. It is a "cash at the wharf" system. The planter takes no risk of fruit spoiling in transit. The bunches must be big ones. They must be cut two weeks before ripening begins, and the bunches must be packed properly with dry leaves. For such bananas Mr. Lee will pay 50 cents per bunch weighing 40 pounds and every pound additional weight will pay 15 cents. This rate gives the grower 75 cents for a 60-pound bunch. Mr. Lee will at once put in thirty or forty acres of bananas in Oahu and from his investigations in the San Francisco market, he has no fear that overproduction in the Hilo district is possible.

"In San Francisco," says Mr. Lee, "I found that the Hilo banana was rated by all dealers, from the commission firms and wholesale houses to the dago on the street, as superior to those from Panama, New Orleans, Honolulu or any other source. The Hilo banana has a flavor that gives it the right of way in the market at higher prices than will be paid for other bananas. I have gone into this banana business because it opens up for the majority of the land owners in our district such a sure road to prosperity. I went through the commission houses at San Francisco in the interest of the Hawaiian banana growers. I found them all willing to handle our stuff on the old basis of 10 per cent. I told them we must have a better arrangement. When I called at the house of Porter Bros., I found a firm that will lead us out of the wilderness. I told them we wanted cash on the wharf at Hilo and we wanted a good stiff price. They had a talk with Captain Wm. Matson about me and when I saw them the next day they were ready to make Hilo most flattering terms. I am authorized by Porter Bros. to pay cash for good well packed bananas. Porter Bros. allow me to pay what my judgment approves. They know I'm a planter and intend working for the planters. They believe however that this arrangement will be the beginning of a great industry here and a fine shipping trade between Hilo and San Francisco. Porter Bros., run all the risks in the shipping and I propose to see that only first class fruit is sent. I can care for 2000 bunches at once. Captain Wm. Matson will help the industry along in every way in his power. He proposes to put on the Enterprise additional facilities for handling banana shipments.

"I believe in one year, if the people will take advantage of this opportunity, that Hilo bananas will be famous throughout the Pacific Coast and that our productive capacity will not begin to equal the demand. Everybody should remember that already in San Francisco Hilo bananas are counted the best in the market, but when they are badly packed they are considered the worst.

"I do not want any small bunches. I recommend that people through the district go into banana raising. The proper connections have been made to insure a certain market at good prices.

"I propose also," said Mr. Lee, "to make shipments of pineapples and alligator pears. Alligator pears retail in the market at 50 cents each. I know they can be shipped for 12 days in San Francisco."

Mr. Lee would be glad to hear by letter from any who are interested in banana growing.—Tribune.

PARIS RENOMINATED.

Hilo Tribune.—J. D. Paris was duly nominated as candidate for Senator and as the choice of the 2nd Election District in Convention assembled of the delegates of the 2nd Election District, and a resolution was passed "that we shall endorse the nominee for the Senate which shall be selected by the District Committee of the 1st District to be placed on the ticket with Hon. J. D. Paris.

VOLCANO PAU.

Much to the chagrin of the public in general, and the guests at the Volcano House in particular, the lake of molten lava in the bottom of Halemau crater disappeared last Sunday morning as quietly as it appeared ten days before.

On Friday night there was a brilliant show of fire and there was every indication that it would continue indefinitely. Saturday changes began taking place; the fire did not cover as large an area and the fountain played with less force. On Saturday night, instead of the lake there were a number of small holes and cracks through which fire could be seen, and it was noticed that the bottom of the crater had apparently fallen. Sunday morning a visitor at the crater could see nothing but a deep black hole where the fire had raged furiously only a few days before. There is little if any smoke in the crater, and it is possible the fire will reappear.—Herald.

COL. TOM FITCH STIRS REPUBLICANS WITH PATRIOTIC APPEAL FOR VOTES

An Exhaustive Presentation of the Political Issues of the Day by the West's Most Famous Orator—Prince Cupid Calls Upon Hawaiians to Follow Him.

WITH cheers and applause the Republican nominees for delegate to Congress and the Territorial legislature received a demonstration of approval last night at the Orpheum theater from an audience which filled the auditorium and stage and blocked the entrances. Prince Kuhio, the nominee for delegate to Congress, was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause when he advanced to the footlights to speak in the Hawaiian tongue to the large assemblage of Hawaiians. Col. Thomas Fitch, in a clear, concise history of the Republican party, and an arraignment of the Democratic party, with anecdotes and sage advice to the young in politics in Hawaii, showed that he had not lost any of his powers as an orator. Throughout the evening the speaker was enthusiastically applauded, and the Republican campaign was thus put into actual motion.

The address of Col. Fitch occupied the greater part of the evening. He was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause and when he had concluded his masterly effort the entire audience united in giving him a deafening salvo of applause.

The meeting was called to order by Col. J. H. Fisher who introduced to the audience L. L. McCandless, Prince Cupid and W. C. Achi, the last speaker being Col. Fitch. Upon the stage were the candidates for the legislature. Mr. McCandless spoke briefly, asking for the votes of the Republicans to send him to the Senate.

Prince Kuhio arose amid cheers and spoke in his native tongue. He said in part: "I want to tell you the reasons why I am a Republican. Joining the Republican party was the only way in which I could benefit my race and country, because it was the right platform to be on. I hope you will all be Republicans. I know the aloha you have for your own country and your old flag. In my heart there is still a pang and a love for that flag too, but the stars and stripes have come and fill the space where that flag used to be, and I hope you will become impregnated with the American spirit. I am an American. You are all Americans today, from the crown of your heads to the soles of your feet, whether you are aloha aloha or not. If you want any benefits for your country you must vote for a Republican and send a Republican delegate to Congress. You must send a Republican president for you have a Republican president when there is a Republican president. There is also a Republican Congress. It is useless to send a Home Rule delegate to Washington for there are no benefits to be gotten by him.

"Like the tree so must the branches be. If you take a kiawe branch and graft it on an orange tree you will not obtain any fruit, but to produce good fruit you must graft an orange slip on the tree. Then you will receive good fruit. Every throb in my heart is for love of my country. You say the Republicans have taken and tied me up. It is not so. I am a Republican because I think it is the only party that can benefit my country. I know that the word 'Republican' is a word of terror to Hawaii, but I tell you it is the only party to benefit us. I want you all to try and follow me."

W. C. Achi also spoke in Hawaiian calling upon the Hawaiians to support the ticket and join the Republican party.

Col. Fitch said, in opening his address that he intended to deliver his speech from manuscript, something he was doing for the first time, as he felt that some one might try to misrepresent him, and his published speech from manuscript would safeguard him. At the close of his written address, however, Col. Fitch, warmed up to his subject, spoke eloquently without notes. His speech in full follows:

COL. FITCH'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Since my arrival in Honolulu seventeen months ago I have avoided all participation in public affairs, and have cheerfully occupied that back seat which kamaainas accord to mahaiainas. (Laughter.)

I have yielded tonight to the urgent request of friends who solicited my services, because I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to aid as best he may in securing good government and prosperity for the community in which he lives, and I feel sure that both good government and prosperity can best be secured here by the election of the ticket headed by that brave, clear-headed young man, Prince Cupid. (Applause.)

I feared that in dealing with the peculiar conditions which exist here my utterances might possibly be misrepresented, or at least misunderstood, and I have therefore deviated from my usual habit and will offer you an address, some portions of which I have prepared.

POLITICS HERE IN THEIR INFANCY.

Politics in these islands are in their

infancy. There are indeed men in this audience who are advanced students in American political history, but there are others who are yet in the primary department, and I therefore ask the post-graduates to be patient with me while I endeavor to lift aloft the flame-beau of the past, and by its light-attempt to explain to the younger generation the antecedents and underlying philosophies of the Republican and Democratic parties.

FORCED CITIZENSHIP.

Four years ago American citizenship was forced upon many Hawaiians who have not yet become entirely reconciled to it, and who may now be misled into basing their political action upon race prejudices or hatred of the missionaries or resentment for the loss of their monarchy. I take the liberty of telling the Hawaiians as their friend and well-wisher that if they permit such considerations to lead them into the Democratic organization they will ally themselves with men who despise them; with men who in Congress voted against Hawaiian annexation for the avowed reason that it would bestow American citizenship upon those whom they designated as "leprous Kanakas;" with men who have never in their political action accorded common justice to a man with a dark skin; with men who have been on the wrong side of every issue in American politics for 50 years; with men who sit with their feet over the tailboard of the wagon inhaling the stench of a noxious past, and satisfied with a rear view of the world and its affairs.

COLOR BLIND.

Republicans have ever been color blind. (Applause.) They have looked only at the manhood of a man, and have never been able to see his color, while Democrats—I am sorry to say—have seldom been able to see anything else in one who was not a Caucasian.

It is only a few months since the Democratic press of the mainland was savage in its denunciations of President Roosevelt because he invited a colored gentleman to dinner, and while it is true that colored voters in the Southern States are no longer driven from the polls, it is also true that Democratic inspectors usually swindle them out of their votes by not counting them. Is it not a little frigid for Democrats to solicit here the votes of brunettes or the influence of lovely brunettes?

HOME RULE PARTY.

I shall not discuss the platform or the candidates of the so-called Home Rule party. That party originated in a mistaken opinion of Republican purposes, and it has been kept alive mainly to promote the ambition of individuals. All its wise and just measures have been incorporated into the Republican platform, and all those which are neither wise nor just are in process of transit—along with its leader into the Democratic camp. It ought to change its name, and instead of Home Rule party call itself Home Piliiki party. (Laughter and Applause.)

It assumes to be the especial friend of the Hawaiian people, and the especial enemy of those whom it designates as "the missionary party." Now the peculiar feature of the missionary faction—if there be a missionary faction—is that there are few missionaries in it. It may contain descendants of those devoted, God-fearing men who left New England firesides and New England civilization behind them to bring the Gospel of Christ to these isles of palm, but some of their sons and grandsons have wandered far from the pious teachings of their fathers. Some of them are keener at a real estate deal than at church building. Some of them open more jack-pots than prayer meetings, others of them, to quote the language of one of their journalistic friends, "make the best cocktails in Polynesia." (Great laughter.)

The hatred which some native Hawaiians bear to certain Territorial officials is not because those officials are of missionary antecedents, but it is because those officials were identified with the overthrow of the monarchy. Hatred and prejudices are an unwise basis for political action, and the sooner we purge our politics of these memories of ancient antagonisms the better it will be for Hawaii.

THE LOST MONARCHY.

I do not intend either to attack or defend the actions of those who deposed Queen Liliuokalani. She is a good woman, who gave up her crown rather than suffer the blood of her people to be shed. She ought to receive generous consideration from Congress—not in land but in money.

The customs of that monarchy; its traditions, the pretty pageantry of its court, and the soft, sweet voices of its singers, chanting Hawaiian melodies, form a beautiful and poetical picture against a background of white-lipped

seas and fringed palms, and scarlet topped poincianas. (Applause.)

Yet it could not, I think, have endured. The great powers of Europe were looking upon these islands with covetous eyes, and the Japanese octopus was winding his tentacles fingers into every cove and along every city street. It was for the Hawaiians to accept either the Stars and Stripes or a more unwelcome flag. The Hawaii of the past lives only in the emblems, and banners, and music, and traditions of a kingdom that is lost and gone. The Hawaii of the future—the Hawaii of wealth and progress, and freedom and power—lies just ahead. Is it not better that Hawaiians shall "let the dead past bury its dead," and "act in the living present"? Why should they perpetuate under the name of Home Rule a party that cannot permanently endure? And which while it lives, can serve no useful purpose, and can benefit nobody except a very few men who may obtain office by using it? I am not attacking the integrity of motive of those who organized the Home Rule party two years ago. No being is more innocent than a new born babe. His soul comes from Heaven as pure as the falling rain. But the moment the rain drop touches the earth it begins to gather to itself mineral salts, and miasmatic germs, until it soon becomes a lying-in hospital for mosquitoes. So the child learns to swear about as soon as he learns to pray; he claims all the toys he fancies without respecting the proprietary rights of other babies, and before he is five years old he lies as naturally as a Democratic candidate for office. The Home Rule party was originally an honest infant, born of the natural desire of Hawaiians for self-government, but in two years it has managed to gather to itself many undesirable qualities. It was hatched from an egg of unknown parentage and we were unable at the time to classify the creature which emerged from the incubation. It has since grown to maturity and even now we hardly know what are its purposes, or whence its destination. (Great applause.)

It resembles the boy with the pantaloons which were so bounteously made that when his mother saw him on the street she could never tell whether he was going to school or coming home. It is a political ornithomorphosis. It is a creature with the head of a wild goose and the body of a polecat. It has a Home Rule neck and a Democratic stomach. Its motto is gabble and gobble, and its final fate will be that of the lamb who laid down with the lion—the lamb was inside the lion. (Laughter.)

Before the voters of Hawaii shall be misled into a marriage with their Democratic suitor they ought to be advised of his disgraceful antecedents, and of the disreputable record of their proposed mother-in-law. In the interest of truth I assume the task of historian. It is not a pleasant task, for there is much on the Democratic record that were better consigned to oblivion. But when a corpse will not remain in his grave like a gentleman, and insists upon parading his ghastly presence upon the highway, it seems necessary to inform his infidelious friends why it is that public opinion sent him to his grave. (Applause.)

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Fifty years ago the voters of the United States were, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, members of either the Whig or Democratic parties, and both parties were completely under the control of an oligarchy of 300,000 slave holders.

Slavery was then not only powerful but popular in the North as well as in the South, and those who proclaimed themselves in favor of its abolition incurred social, business and political ostracism in the North, and insult, assault and expulsion in the South. Few postmasters South of Mason and Dixon's line would have delivered a copy of the New York Tribune to a subscriber, and few subscribers would have ventured to receive a copy of it, except in a sealed envelop. The Northern man who journeyed southward paddocked his lips when he crossed the Ohio river. In the streets of Southern cities slaves marched to the auction block with the clank of their manacles unsmiling, while the voice of freedom was hushed to silence, her dramas were unrepresented and her songs unsung. A despotism more drastic than that of Russia ruled in fifteen States.

The vast amount of capital invested in slave property was apparently safely entrenched behind bastions of judgemade law, barriers of commercial power, and batteries of social prestige. In all of the Southern and in many of the Northern States the great forces of society were enlisted in the interests of the slaveholders. The conservative influence of the churches—always exercised in favor of existing authority, always willing to render unto Caesar everything that Caesar claimed, was

allied to the prejudices of the slums against the negro. The power of the banks—millions upon millions of whose money was loaned upon the security of human chattels—was linked to the ambition of politicians whose nomination and election depended upon the favor of the slaveholders.

THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

Yet the combined power of all these forces was powerless to silence the little band of abolitionists who with tongue and pen attacked the institution of slavery. The lark like voices of Garrison and Phillips, and Beecher, rang out in brave heralding of the coming morn of freedom. The torpid giant of the North moved uneasily beneath the mountain load of indignities placed upon him by slavery. At last his drowsy conscience was aroused by the action of the slaveholders themselves, in repealing the Missouri Compromise, which for thirty-four years had been regarded as a settlement of the line beyond which slavery should never advance toward the North star. The slaveholders in control of the Democratic party repealed the Missouri Compromise, not because they needed Kansas or Nebraska as a market for their slaves, but because they knew that slavery must be aggressive by that very necessity of its nature which demanded expansion as a condition precedent of continued existence.

Everywhere else in the world it was dying. England abolished it in her colonies. Alexander of Russia emancipated his serfs. The poets and authors and statesmen of Europe and America were against it. The world was weary of it and demanded that it should cease to affront civilization. (Applause.)

THE REPUBLICAN UPRISING.

But the Democratic party was blind to the signs of the times, it was devoted to the interests of the slaveholders, and it rushed upon its fate. It repealed the Missouri Compromise and then the freedom of the North awoke with the spring and roar of lions aroused from slumber. Out of the farms and factories; out of the forests and mines; out of the shops and counting houses they came, and they proved the grandest organization of freemen that the world has ever known, and they called it the Republican party.

For that party and its beneficent purposes the tongue of the orator has been kindled with fire from the altar. For it the strain of the poet has swelled to the sweetness of song. For it the sword of the soldier has flashed along the line of victorious armies. It may not always have been infallible in its selection of measures. It may not always have been wise in its choice of men. But its purposes have ever been high and patriotic, and the memory of its achievements will live as long as the English tongue. (Applause.)

THE CONTEST OF 1856.

The passage by a Democratic Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill made no longer available the honeyed glue of compromise with which Henry Clay had so often linked repellant atoms in inharmonious alliance, and in 1856, for the first time in our history, the forces of freedom and slavery were aligned for battle at the polls. Candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency were numerous, but the chief contest was between Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. The slaveholders controlled the convention. Douglas was comparatively young; his fidelity to slavery had not been tested, the Democracy needed the keystone state, and they selected the morally calligraphous and mentally unossified Buchanan as an affable availability.

FREMONT.

Out of the ultimate West came Fremont to lead the forces of freedom. Pathfinder was he, seeking untrodden ways in politics as in the exploration of mountain and desert. With the light of freedom in his loyal eyes, and the bronze of Western suns on the face that never feared a foe or shirked a contest, he led the Republican party in a battle which though lost yet proved the Bunkers Hill of the new revolution. The contest of 1856 was the mid-night sun of an emancipated North, for its setting rays glowed with the promise of a victory that was to bring the illumination of freedom to a nation. (Applause.)

LINCOLN

In 1860 the contest was renewed. A leader of leaders was needed for the cause. A man for the times was demanded, and the God of the eternities presented him in the person of Abraham Lincoln. He was the child of poverty and toil. Not helpless poverty and hopeless toil, but the manly submission to privation and self-directed toil of the Western pioneer who, while

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DOLE PUTS SENATORS STRAIGHT Shows Up Many Misleading Points.

After a day of hard work the Senatorial Commission closed its work yesterday with Dr. Sloggett's hearing incomplete. Today will be given largely to the leper question, for Senator Burton has a letter which has started him to investigating the Father Wendelin matter and the settlement officials are to be heard today as well. This probably will fill the entire day though Superintendent of Instruction Atkinson and E. Tappan Tannatt are waiting a hearing.

When the session opened yesterday morning at the Hawaiian Hotel Attorney General Dole testified concerning his office, and paid high compliments to his subordinates. Of the total persons employed 28 are Hawaiians. His deputy, he said, had not had a vacation for three years, and the increase of work was such that it was only by painstaking economy that the bills could be paid. The incidental fund of \$30,000 had been slightly exceeded, as he explained, every item of expense not specifically appropriated for came out of this fund. Every cent spent was paid upon voucher.

The appropriation for his own salary he said had been cut, he recommending \$10,000 and the Legislature making it \$9,000. He then read the entire appropriation for his department. Senator Mitchell wanted to know about the police system and in response to questions Attorney General Dole said the government here was centralized to an extent unknown in the United States but it was possible to run the government so only because of the small size of the country and because in certain portions of the Territory there was such sparse population as to make local self-government impossible.

He went on to show that whereas in the United States there were separate taxes for each item of expense, here there is only one tax and this money is expended in every branch. As to the government, he said that every one who spoke the truth would say that it had been run in the interest of the public good.

Explaining the high cost of living, he told how when seeking an assistant he sought five young men here and could not get them to take the place at the salary which is too low, and had to send to the mainland for a man. He thought the cost of living here was nearly twice that in San Francisco.

Coming to the Board of Health he explained its make up and the breadth of its labors, reading for the Commission the appropriations. As to the lepers he showed how the settlement was divided and said the cottage system was favored, the privilege of living in families being granted to those whose condition made it suitable. The helper system was explained as was that of taking away the children. Senator Burton brought up the existence of the family relation among the lepers, and as well asked if men and women were permitted to live together without marriage. Attorney General Dole denied this and Senator Burton began questioning him as to his opinion upon the propriety of separating men and women there, saying that in this way the disease might be stamped out entirely.

"I think this," said the attorney general, "there is no other place where the segregation of the lepers is carried on so closely as it is here. They are taken from their homes, banished to this little strip of land, bounded by high cliffs on one side and the sea on the other, where they must spend the remainder of their lives. It might stamp out the disease to further segregate them but I would be the last, this government would be the last, to take the pleasures of their homes from these unfortunates who have so little to make life happy." Senator Burton pressed the question as to whether or not the people might not be made happy without having homes and home surroundings, and after a little colloquy over the statement of Senator Burton that there are now in the entire U. S. only one hundred lepers, which Mr. Dole questioned, the senator said:

"Well, I know, whether right or wrong, if these people were under the United States the sexes would not be permitted to mingle."

"The Hawaiians are a kindly, child-like and emotional people," responded the Attorney General, "who are torn from their homes and surroundings. It is often heartrending, and I cannot but feel for them the deepest sympathy." Continuing, he showed that on his last visit there the number of lepers was 867, of whom seven were Caucasians and seven Portuguese, or only fourteen out of the entire number white persons. There were 96 per cent of the lepers Hawaiians, although only 25 per cent of the population were of the native

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HARD LUCK FOR FIBE

He Had to Kill a Sailor to Save Himself.

H. Leube, an American sailing ship officer, who arrived here as first mate of the barkentine James Tuft, tells a long story of hardship and trouble which he experienced in South Africa.

He was convicted of killing a Greek sailor on the American bark Palmyra, while that vessel was lying in Port Elizabeth, and up to four months ago, has been serving time for his crime in Breakwater prison at Cape Town.

Leube was two years agent for the Matson Navigation Company at Hilo, and is well known to everyone connected with the inter-island trade.

Today Leube is in fairly good health, although when he left the South African prison he was wasted greatly from the powerful man he was at the time of his conviction. He had made four trips to South Africa as first mate of the Palmyra from Puget Sound and was well liked by the owners of that vessel.

Then on arrival for the fifth time at the open roadstead at Algoa Bay, where the ship shipping disaster recently happened, there was trouble with the crew. Owing to the dangerous position that the ship was in and to the fact that the vessel's cargo had to be lightened to the port's wharves, Leube ordered the sailors to cease smoking while they were working the cargo in the hold.

The men rebelled at this order and openly stated that they would kill the mate if he dared to go down in the hold while they were at work. Leube heard of these threats, and knowing that he had desperate men to deal with, armed himself with a revolver on the occasion of his next visit to the men at work in the hold.

When he got down below the mutinous crew made threats that they would kill him and became so abusive that he decided to put them in irons. He ordered them from the hold. Then they showed fight. The Greek sailor had a lumber pick which he tried to use on the mate. Finally, in the face of the mate's threatening revolver, he left the hold, shouting at the mate that he "would fix him."

Thinking that the Greek was the most dangerous man in the lot and that he was then seeking arms the mate decided to put him in irons first. He followed him to the fore'sle but found that the man had barred him off. He called out for him to come out, but the sailor refused. Then, with a revolver in his hand, Leube tried to break the door in. He feared to go off to get help as he thought the sailor might shoot him in the back on his way to the cabin.

The sailors refused to assist him. Finally the door gave way, and the mate fell in on top of the Greek. The revolver went off at the same time and killed the sailor.

Leube was arrested and tried for the killing. Every man in the crew gave evidence against him. The jury sat on the case for an hour and a half, heard all the evidence, and then returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. A judge, since dead, told the mate, in sentencing him, that he hated his job. He wished that Leube could have been tried in an American court. He declared that he was disappointed with the verdict, but that he must do his duty, and so would sentence Leube to five years' imprisonment at Breakwater prison.

Leube's imprisonment occurred just at the outbreak of the war, when all kinds of criminals were being "stowed away" by the Cape Colony police in the terrible Breakwater "colleges." Every nationality could be found within the prison. During the war there were two parties there, the one siding with the Boers and the other with the English, and feeling ran high among the convicts over the subject.

The Yankee "sea dog" was looked over by the governor of the prison on his arrival there, and with a remark that the new convict had come from the sea, gave instructions to give Leube a chance to continue working at his trade by allowing him to make the canvas mail bags used by the Cape Colony department of posts and telegraphs.

Leube was well known to every sailing ship owner on the coast, and as soon as the news reached them that the mate had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for what appeared to them as justifiable homicide or accident they immediately set schemes going to secure his release. They selected evidence of facts in the case quickly and then forwarded a petition to the governor of Cape Colony, asking for Leube's release. This was in December, 1901, and after the matter had been referred to the cabinet of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, that official decided to reduce the sentence to three years, granting his release on May 10th of 1902.

At this point Mate Leube declared that Consul Bingham at Cape Town took a hand in the affair. Bingham is a Kansas man, a farmer, and it is said that after securing his appointment he rushed away to the South African metropolis without even waiting to take the straw out of his boots or the chaff from his hair. At any rate Cape Town had a good time with the Kansas man and set him down as a rustic. Bingham learned of the coming release of Mate Leube. He knew that the convict was a sea-faring man and that he made his living by making trips across the briny, yet he wrote him a letter advising him the mate to immediately send home for money to pay his steamer passage back upon his release, and dozens of ships in port and all anxious to get men Leube declared that the Kansas perpetrated one of the best jokes he had heard for a long time.

On being released from prison Leube got a place on the following day as second mate of the ship John Currier, and made a trip to Newcastle in that vessel. At Newcastle he left the vessel and became first mate of the James Tuft.

BUSINESS MEN TELL OF ISLANDS' NEEDS

Planters Association and Merchants Offer Memorials Which Set Forth Views on Many Important Subjects.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Business and trade, commerce and alleged broken faith engaged the attention of the Senatorial Commission yesterday and it was a merry dance that the minds of the gentlemen had in keeping in touch with the many subjects, presented at various times by the men who appeared.

Trade bodies and private citizens came before the Commission and taken on the whole it was the most varied day that has been spent by the members, for they had interjected into it a luau luncheon, which delayed the afternoon session for some time. Taken as a whole too the members found themselves set right on many matters which affect the interests of the Territory, and there was a perceptible change of feeling toward the chief industry.

Today promises to be one of the liveliest hearings of the entire session. A. S. Humphreys was on the stand when the session closed last evening. He had been promised time and was put on about half past four o'clock and had only fairly got started when the session was closed, as the members of the commission were going out to dinner. There was some little clouding in the minds of the members of the Commission when Humphreys began. Senator Mitchell said to him: "You have appeared before this body in two capacities. First you came as amicus curiae for the people of the Territory and later as the attorney for the former Queen of Hawaii. In which of these capacities do you appear now?" Humphreys said he was coming under the general invitation to the people to present any matters they thought to be of importance, and in addition to a special attention given by one of the members of the Commission. Some one in the audience whispered, "But in" and with that, whether or not it was audible, the argument and the statement went on.

There will be given up to the hearings only this morning's session, and it is more than likely that the lanais of the hotel where the session will be held beginning at nine o'clock will be the scene of a lively conflict of wit.

Some of the local members of the bar and business men stated to the members of the commission yesterday afternoon that the statements which they would hear this morning demanded denial, and at least one was invited to appear. Attorney General Dole announced that he would ask to be heard when Humphreys was concluded, and the Commission said they would be glad to hear him. After noon the Commission will be taken for a ride about the harbor and perhaps to Pearl Harbor in the John A. Cummins, as the guests of the Chamber of Commerce and there will be given to this inspection of the harbors the entire afternoon.

There will then be nothing done until Monday for Sunday will be taken up with a trip to Waiwala, where the members of the party will be the guests of Capt. White.

When the Commission met at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Naval Station room was filled with visitors, the business men of the city being in the preponderance. Chairman Mitchell announced that he had given the first time for the morning to the Chamber of Commerce, and that the business interests would be heard first. There were delegations from each of the Associations in the room.

Chairman Irwin of the Chamber rose and thanked the Chairman of the Commission saying also that the Chamber would wait until there was opportunity to proffer something new, filling in any gaps which might remain in the testimony offered by the various associations.

He suggested the presence of a delegation from the Planters' Association and called upon Francis Mills Swanzy, one of the trustees, to take the floor. This was done and Mr. Swanzy read the former memorial:

Statement concerning the Hawaiian Labor Supply, presented to the Honorable Members of the Commission of the United States Senate, on behalf of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, September 12th, 1902.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is made up of the sugar planting corporations and sugar plantation owners of the Territory, and its object is to make improvements in the manufacture of sugar and to attend to all matters relating to the interest of the sugar industry in these islands. A board of nine trustees attends to the business of the Association, and it is by this board that the following representations are made:

The number of plantations on the islands is fifty-two, of which number forty-six are fitted out with their own independent factories.

The total amount of capital invested in these plantations is about \$50,000,000, and the amount of taxes paid annually by these plantations to the Territorial Government is about \$200,000.

Seven steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 6,000 tons.

The sugar is engaged in the carriage of our sugar to California a large fleet of American steamers and sailing vessels.

These few statistics serve to show the magnitude of the sugar business, the success or failure of which depends to so large an extent on a sufficient supply of labor for the field.

The labor force in Hawaii is largely composed of Japanese and Chinese and an absolute necessity, in so far as no other class of labor is procurable to any great extent.

Other cane sugar-growing countries either possess an indigenous laboring population for cultivation or have within easy reach people who are readily obtainable for tropical field work and whose physique and constitution enable them to undertake such field work without fear of injury to their health.

The native population of the Hawaiian Islands is very limited, and the tendency of the people is to leave the islands for work. They make good mechanics, and a large portion are engaged in a variety of trades, but agricultural labor appears to be distasteful to them, and the number employed on sugar estates is so small as to be hardly worth mentioning.

This being so, it has in past years been necessary to promote immigration of field laborers to the islands, and many countries have been drawn from. There has in the past been emigration from Germany, Norway and Sweden, Azores, Madeira, Portugal, Galicia, China and Japan, and also from British America, Italy and Negroes (from the United States) have come in small numbers.

So far as the Europeans and the Americans are concerned, they have, with one exception, been found unfitted for tropical field work; they could not perform it, and never for long labored in the fields. The one exception noted is that of the Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores, who for a few years after their arrival showed themselves willing and capable to perform good field work. The improved condition of their own countries no longer necessitating emigration, these people now show no disposition to come to these islands.

Of the Portuguese who originally came to Hawaii as assisted emigrants those who did not go to the mainland have prospered, and many of them have become successful in field labor, and their children, by the aid of the excellent Hawaiian free school system, have fitted themselves for more congenial occupation than agricultural labor affords.

The impossibility of securing a sufficient supply of Hawaiian or other laborers able to endure the work in cane fields forced the planters of these islands into a reliance on China and Japan for the necessary supply. The Chinese have always proved themselves to be a law-abiding and industrious people, and the United States exclusion laws shut out this nationality from Hawaii as soon as annexation became an accomplished fact, and our sole dependence is now placed on Japan for such intermittent supply of labor as is attracted hither by the certainty of high wages.

Since annexation the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of field labor for sugar plantations has been enormous. Chinese are absolutely prohibited, and but few Japanese come, while at the same time numbers of Chinese and Japanese have been attracted to the mainland.

To show just what the conditions are in this respect it may be stated that from August 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902, 3,332 Japanese men arrived in the country and 2,580 left the country, making the total increase in that period only 752, and that of Chinese men arrived and left, making a total decrease of 1,230, so that there was a net increase in the Japanese and Chinese population of only 1,342, not including women, which number are not necessarily field laborers alone.

When the labor conditions when had been faced after annexation were realized, the planters of these islands were left with the choice of continuing to find laborers on the continent of the United States. Some Portuguese were brought from the neighborhood of New Bedford, and some Italians were secured in the Eastern States and started for Hawaii, but the bulk of them dropped out on the way, and very few reached these islands. An unsuccessful attempt to get negroes of a better class was made, and finally about 2,500 Puerto Rican men with their families were brought here, at very great expense. Agents from this Association were for long established on the mainland and traveled over its length and breadth to find these such labor as our plantations demanded. It was by no means a question with us of Asiatic labor alone, but one of any kind of labor, and yet where we turned we found that the great continent had readily absorbed all the labor there was, and there was no surplus for us.

The efforts to find some way of cultivating our cane fields were not confined to those above mentioned. There existed in the minds of some the impression that the proper way to conduct a plantation was to divide the land into small lots and place them in the hands of white men to cultivate, instead of doing the work of cultivation by day laborers working for a wage under one controlling management.

Accordingly the Ewa plantation of this island of Oahu, decided to experiment with American farmers. Fifteen families of highly respectable people were carefully selected in the Western States, and all their expenses paid to the plantation, and they were given parcels of land to cultivate, and every other help in the way of ploughing and preparing their fields, but notwithstanding this and all the Ewa Plantation Co. expended on this most creditable effort to raise cane by white farmers, these people were not able to perform the necessary labor, and they drifted away by degrees, so that in about a year none of the fifteen families were left.

Other experiments of a similar nature have been made, with like results. The planters generally are prepared to encourage the cultivation of cane by small farmers, if there is any assurance that the undertakings will be carried out. In connection with the questions of

homesteading and of developing Hawaii on certified American lines, it is proper to point out that all the lands cultivated by plantation companies who find it necessary to irrigate, because of the uncertainty of the rainfall, were either arid wastes or bare pasture lands before they were acquired by these companies, who sunk considerable sums in establishing expensive pumping plants, constructed their ditches and pipe lines, and at enormous cost brought water onto the lands, and thereby made agriculture a possibility. If development of homesteaders only had been possible, the lands which are now cane fields would be in their primitive condition, because the irrigation was only rendered possible by the investment of a very large amount of capital.

Apart from this fact, there remains the all-important consideration that even if white men could labor in the cane fields, and were willing to undertake such work, there is no possibility of obtaining from any quarter, and least of all from the United States mainland, a sufficient number to fill our needs.

At present, as has been said, Japan is the only source of our labor supply, and while no dissatisfaction with the work of the native laborers, and a belief in the possibility of obtaining from any quarter, and least of all from the United States mainland, a sufficient number to fill our needs.

As to the charge that the houses were unfit for habitation, he said that any such statement must come from ignorance. Senator Burton said that if the Ewa houses were samples they were good enough for any one.

The food was said to be unfit for humans, whereas except in the case of Japanese who had just landed, and who were furnished meat because they were unaccustomed to it, there was never any food furnished by the estates.

The statement that no effort was made to secure white labor he said was untrue, as shown by his statement. He went over the experiments made by Ewa, the white men at Lihue, Capt. Makee's experiments and others and W. O. Smith talked of the negroes used at Spreckelsville.

As to the two instances of cruelty alleged in reports, he said that these were the only points found in many years. He said reports of cruelty were not common.

He said the statement that the employees were subject to espionage and brutality was untrue.

The statement that large bodies of Japanese were brought in in anticipation of annexation was false. There was a long statement as to the sending back of some laborers who came without compliance with the laws.

As to the reference to the condition of the Porto Ricans, he said it was untrue, but in fact the condition of the Porto Ricans was bad when they sailed from home and here they were treated with every consideration and were considerably improved in health after they had become acclimated.

He said the charge that white mechanics were being forced out by Orientals was untrue, for the reason that there was not so much work now and the men had gone back to the Coast. He cited the Iron works and the Young building as places where many mechanics had been discharged on account of nothing for them to do.

As to the statement that there had been only pretense of securing white labor he said that the American did not work with a pick and shovel. He said the average wage here was \$18 a month. He denied the charge of holding back wages, saying it was a case if one did not work he did not get pay.

Senator Burton asked if with the labor door closed here and open in Cuba, that would give an advantage there, and was told that in the opinion of the witness it would. The Chamber of Commerce promised to furnish full data as to the cost of producing sugar.

Again Senator Burton wanted to know if there was objection on the part of the Hawaiians to Chinese, and was told by several that there was not, and Mr. Irwin said that the Hawaiian preferred dock labor to the plantations.

Senator Cecil Brown read the following argument of the bankers on coinage:

1. The shipping, the capital and value of our purchases on our mainland, the maintenance of our educational system and the maintenance of our police force and the maintenance of our judicial system are all dependent on the success of our industries in these islands.

2. The success of these industries depends on an adequate and reliable supply of labor.

3. There is practically no indigenous population to draw labor from.

4. Apart from the impossibility of procuring American laborers in sufficient numbers, they cannot and will not work in tropical cane fields.

5. If by reason of these islands not having a sufficient labor supply, or if the full protection of the tariff is curtailed, our industries will naturally suffer as will the trade of the mainland with us, a trade by the way which is the largest enjoyed by mainland manufacturers and traders with any country of the size of the Territory of Hawaii.

6. As far as the labor situation is concerned, we respectfully submit that these six points, or facts, cover the ground, and believe that when you have studied the conditions prevailing here you will thoroughly agree in their accuracy.

Respectfully submitted.

During the reading there were many questions brought out. When the coffee subject was touched Senators Foster and Burton showed much interest and asked for further information. The latter wanted not only the present production but as well what might be expected in ten years' time. He asked if it would not serve the same purpose for protection if there was a bounty on cane, which would give the planters equal advantage. He said there would be objection to a tariff unless there was a prospect of entire filling of the American demand by local production, when it would come under the Republican principle of protection of a home product.

Among the many points raised, when the matter of labor was up, Senator Burton said that something had been said before the Commission as to the system of contractual labor and charges of bad treatment. Mr. Swanzy replied that any statement that a laborer was ill treated was absolutely and unequivocally false; the statement that the planters were cruel was untrue. He paid a compliment to the managers, who he said were clever men. He continued that while it was not a profitable or pleasant task to take off mud thrown, it was sometimes necessary to do it. He then proceeded to meet some of the points which had been raised.

As to the charge that the houses were unfit for habitation, he said that any such statement must come from ignorance. Senator Burton said that if the Ewa houses were samples they were good enough for any one.

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Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHERED OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

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Senator Cecil Brown read the following argument of the bankers on coinage:

BANKERS' MEMORIAL.
Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 11, 1902.
To the Honorable Commission of the United States Senate.

Gentlemen: Under Act of the Hawaiian Government in the year 1883, \$1,000,000 in silver coin, \$500,000 in dollars, \$500,000 in halves, \$125,000 in quarters and \$125,000 in dimes of the same weight and fineness, as United States coin were minted in San Francisco and put into circulation in these islands, from 1884 to 1886, replacing a silver coinage consisting of Mexican, 5-franc pieces, pesos, sols, etc.

The Hawaiian silver had a legal tender value of \$10, United States gold being required under the Hawaiian laws for larger amounts. At the time there were any difference in the value of Hawaiian as compared with United States

(Continued on Page 6)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 1/2d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport. 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Sells on Its Merits

A good article always does and we find a constantly increasing demand for bottled

Primo Lager

We want you to order a case on trial from the Brewery, Telephone Main 341

POLITICS ON MAUI

Dickey Again Gets the Senatorial Plum.

MAUI, Sept. 12.—Last Monday morning, Sept. 8th, the Republican District Committee of Maui met at Wailuku Court House for the purpose of nominating one candidate for senator and six for representatives. Chairman W. F. Pogue called the meeting to order at 11 a. m., twenty-eight members being present either in person or represented by proxy.

It was decided that one nomination for senator and one for representative should be made by each of the six divisions previously allotted by the party. The following were nominated, for senator, C. H. Dickey; for representatives, Joel Nakalea, of Molokai, S. Kellinui, of Wailuku, Philip Pail of Lahaina, S. E. Kalama for Hamakua, L. von Tempelky of Makawao, and W. P. Hala of Hana. By some misunderstanding S. E. Kalekau nominated D. H. Kahaulio for senator. When the matter came to vote Dickey polled 21 of the 28 votes.

J. K. Josepa in caucus did a most generous act; he withdrew in favor of Hala though he stood first choice in the Hana delegation.

Judge J. W. Kalua presided at the grand mass and ratification meeting held in the skating rink the same evening. The candidates nominated by the district committee each addressed the people. The mention of Prince Cupid's name by the chairman was received by an ovation.

Trains ran from the different parts of central Maui, and the large hall was packed to the doors. It was rumored that a torch-light procession would precede the meeting but the committee in charge were unable to perfect arrangements.

THE STUMP CAMPAIGN.

The Republican nominees have been stumping the islands of Maui and Molokai during the week.

At a Republican rally held at Hamakua native church Tuesday night, the speakers were C. H. Dickey, J. Nakalea, S. E. Kalama, Rev. J. Kallio, J. K. Josepa, Rev. E. M. Hannu, Rev. Mr. Inaina and John Kalana. D. C. Lindsay presided.

The same evening another Republican rally was held at Olawahe. The meeting was addressed by L. von Tempelky, S. Kellinui, P. Pail, Rev. S. Kapu and D. H. Kahaulio. The Maui Republican Glee Club composed Messrs. Kellinui, Kapu, Pail and Kahaulio. The Maui Resonance music.

The former party of speakers are touring East Maui, through Hana, Kaupo, etc., and the latter party, after making a circuit of West Maui, took the Lehua for Molokai yesterday, the 12th. They will be gone several days.

MAKAWAO LITERARY.

Friday evening, the 12th, the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the Makawao residence of Mrs. D. von Tempelky. Charming weather called forth a large attendance of people of Central Maui.

The following program received many commendations:

- (1) Piano Solo—Mrs. Grace Waterhouse.
- (2) Minuet, danced by four couples.
- (3) Three Tableaux from "The Hanging of the Crane."

(4) The first after the wedding.
(5) Two years after.
(6) Twenty years after.
Vocal Duet—Mrs. D. von Tempelky and Mr. S. R. Dowdle.

GIANT POWDER STOLEN.

The stealing of four cases of giant powder is one of the recent crimes on Maui. Sept. 1st the Haku Sugar Co. missed four cases of giant powder from its store-house car which was stationed on a track near Hamakuaapoko mill, where laborers were engaged in blasting to pieces old rollers to be sold for old iron. There were fifty-three cases originally stored in the car.

On Aug. 27th Deputy Sheriff Kalama while raiding a Chinese store at Pala for liquor took charge of two cases of giant powder found in the store which the Chinese could not account for.

Remembering this, on Sept. 3rd, provided with a search warrant, he found near the same premises buried in sand one more case of giant powder and a part of a fourth. Two natives, Philip of Hamakuaapoko and Wilkiki of Kuau, sold this powder to the Chinese store-keeper, so it is stated. Philip is in jail and has waived examination. Wilkiki will also be arrested.

STRAYS.

"Hold-ups" by Porto Ricans on the Kihikihi road are frequently reported. Similar occurrences on the Oluwalu-Lahaina roads have happened—so rumor has it.

Wednesday night—the 10th—a Japanese laborer on Pala plantation had his throat cut. His condition at present is precarious. The affair is a mysterious one. The identity of the person making the assault and the reason therefor are both unknown.

On the 7th two local nines played baseball at Lahaina. The "Mallies" won from the "Alohas" by a score of 7 to 6.

Last Saturday afternoon, the 6th, a team consisting of F. F. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, Geo. Aiken, and L. R. Crook, beat a quartet consisting of W. O. Aiken, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Geo. Wilbur and A. Betts, at polo on the Sunnyside grounds by the score of 24 to 9.

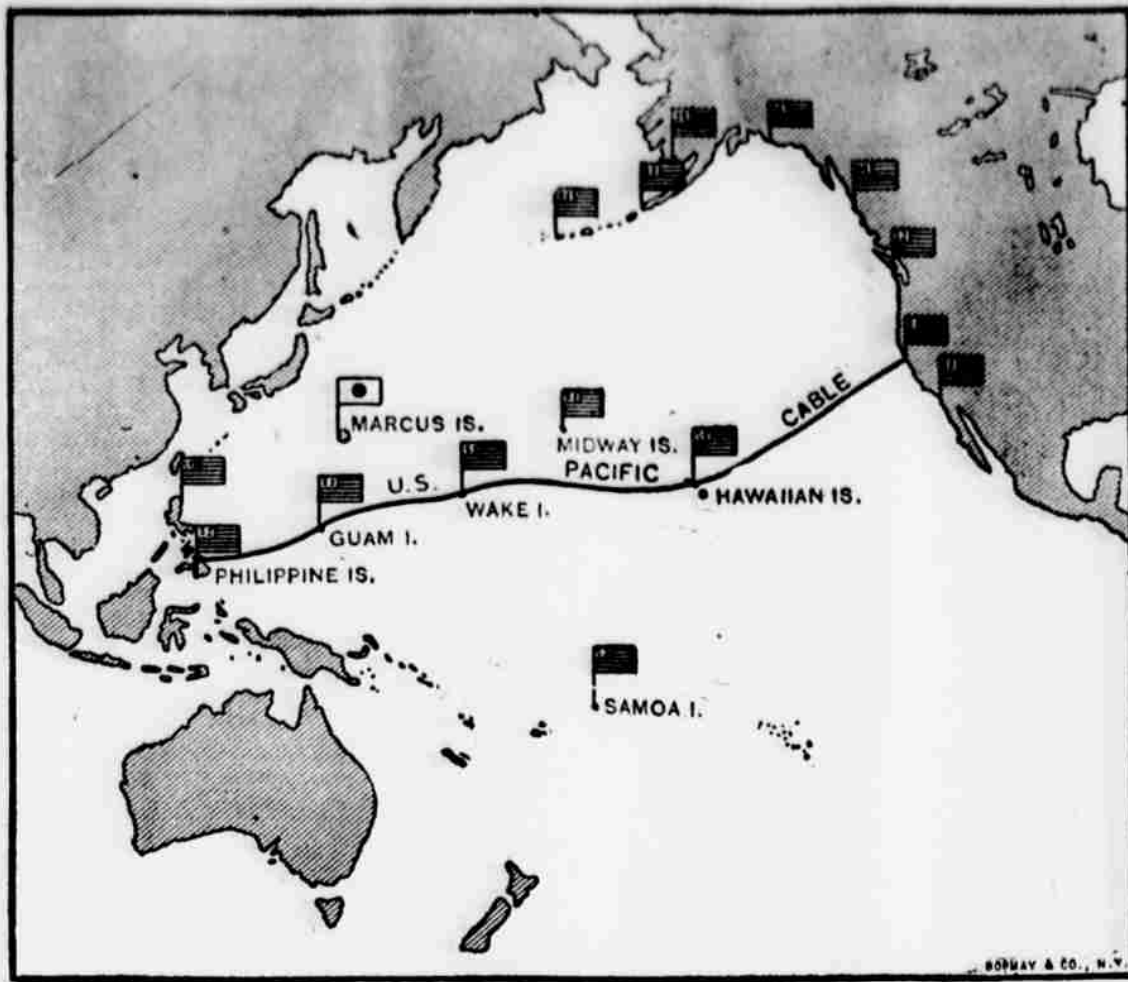
The Makawao and Wailuku polo clubs have not as yet agreed upon a method of selecting a team to play in Honolulu in November.

Tuesday evening, the 9th, Mrs. J. J. Mair of Hamakuaapoko gave a delightful party in honor of her niece, Miss Ruth Beckwith of Oakland. A large number of Makawao young people were in attendance and much enjoyed the games and other diversions of the evening hours.

Normal Instructor Chas. E. King and bride, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Kalama of Makawao for a fortnight, departed for Molokai yesterday. Mr. King will inspect the schools of that island.

The large steamer "Hawaiian" arrived

FIGURE ON FOUR MILLION DOLLAR INDEMNITY CLAIM



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MARCUS ISLAND, AND ROUTE OF THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Prepared by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, for The National Geographical Magazine, Washington.

The United States Government Will Be Asked to Send a Gunboat to Place Captain Rosehill in Possession of Marcus Island.

A petition to the Secretary of War for indemnity from Japan with the further request that the United States send a gunboat to Marcus Island to place Captain Rosehill in possession will be the next move in the Marcus Island controversy, according to a statement made yesterday by Col. Thos. Fitch. Mr. Fitch will prepare the records in the case and have them printed and will leave for Washington about the middle of next month to present the matter to the State Department.

The officers of the Marcus Island Guano Co. are busily engaged in preparing their case for presentation to the United States government. The facts will be set out in a printed brief containing also the maps of the island, photographs taken there and a copy of the communications received from the Japanese government. It is claimed now that the Japanese lieutenant committed an overt act in ordering the members of the expedition to leave the island before their work had been completed, for even though they made no claim to the island, yet as citizens of a friendly power Japan should have allowed the scientific men to pursue their investigations without molestation. Besides the value of Marcus Island for its guano deposits, and as a cable landing place, it is said now, that its principal value is for a coaling station for the United States. The formation of the coral reef about the island with plenty of deep water to the shore line, would permit of an entrance being cut in the reef sufficient to allow a large vessel to come in and coal. The open space within the reef while not sufficient to do almost as well in Hawaii.

The claim of the company that a warship should be sent to Marcus Island and to place Captain Rosehill in possession is based upon a nearly analogous case which occurred during President Buchanan's administration where a fleet to allow a big ship to turn

would permit the island to be circled on the inside of the harbor.

The question of indemnity is also one which will probably cause considerable trouble before it is settled. The Marcus Island Guano Co. claims to have expended in the neighborhood of \$10,000 for the purchase of the schooner and investigations already made, which are rendered useless because of the refusal of Japan to allow the work to be finished. The samples of guano brought back were found to be all that had been expected, though as the party was not allowed to finish its investigations the extent of the deposits are still unknown.

The Marcus Island Guano Co. was organized with a capital of one million dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, and the stock was reported to be selling at anywhere from four to six dollars per share, though it had not been placed on the open market. The company also had contracts for furnishing 30,000 tons of guano annually to California parties, and expected to do almost as well in Hawaii. The guano was to be sold for fourteen dollars per ton, and there was an estimated profit of eight dollars per ton. On these figures the company, in case it is refused possession of the island, will demand an indemnity of a sum in the neighborhood of four million dollars.

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an American citizen had taken possession of Navassa, a small guano island off the coast of Hayti. He had been ordered to leave by the Haytian government and appealed to the United States for protection. President Buchanan sent a gunboat to the scene and placed the man in possession of the island, warning the Haytian government that no interference would be tolerated, as the claim was good under the guano laws of Congress. In that case the island had belonged to Spain from time immemorial and had been afterwards ceded to France. When Hayti gained her independence the island was included as belonging to her under the treaty, and the Haytian government set out that it had always possessed the title to Navassa since that day, refusing also several applications for permission to work the guano deposits upon it. In spite of this, and the fact that the citizen had not filed his indemnity bond, the United States held that he was entitled to work the island.

Mr. Fitch says also that the letter from Minister Buck was not in such form as to lead to the belief that the United States had given up to all claims to the island, but that Captain Rosehill was simply advised not to commit an act of open hostility. Though the State Department is said to have ruled that Japan is rightfully the owner of Marcus Island, no such ruling has been received here, and Col. Fitch does not believe that there has been a decision, or will be until Captain Rosehill has been given an opportunity to present his side of the case.

ed in Kahului on the 9th and departed on the 10th. H. A. Baldwin came from Honolulu on her as a passenger. The "Nevadan" arrived on the 12th. J. P. Cooke and Wallace Alexander came from Honolulu on her as passengers. Messrs. Cooke and Alexander are at Haku and will return Monday night per "Nevadan."

Wm. White of Lahaina is reported as saying that he expects to be turned down by Wilcox but will run whatever happens, even as an independent.

Rev. J. Kamakele of Kula has been asked to run for senator by many of his fellow countrymen. If he consents, he states that he will vote for all good measures be they of Home Rule or Republican origin.

Maui Republicans are feeling rather too confident as to the result next November. It is well to remember that there are many old Hawaiians in way-back country districts who are "dyed-in-the-wool" as to their prejudices and the only thing they have to say is "Wilcox!"

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakua-poko are at Oahu.

Contractor C. E. Haynes has almost finished building a fine residence at Makawao for James Fleming of Grove Ranch, Pala.

Weather volcanic; extremely warm.

MURDERERS SENT HERE FROM KAUAI

When the Mikahala arrived yesterday morning from Kauai there were four passengers who disembarked who were of unusual interest to the remainder of the passengers. One was a police officer and the other three were handcuffs. One of the latter was Yoshikawa Den-giro, a Japanese, who was sentenced to be hanged by Judge Hardy, and is held here awaiting final disposition of the case. Another was Chong Koong Wai, a Chinese sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Oahu prison and \$350

fine for murder in the first degree, and the third is Francisco Serra, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$18.50 for assault with a deadly weapon. All the prisoners were immediately transferred from the steamer to Oahu prison.

There are now three men detained in Oahu prison pending the untangling of legal technicalities to permit the High Sheriff to carry out the orders of two judges to hang each "by the neck until he is dead." George Ferris and Kimura, sentenced to death by hanging, make up the trio. No time was specified by Judge Hardy as to when the High Sheriff was to place the noose about Yoshikawa's neck, and there is a possibility that the gallows of the prison will shortly be erected to carry out the sentence.

Dr. Kimball Dead.

Word was received in Hilo last week of the death of Dr. J. H. Kimball at Bridgeton, Maine. Dr. Kimball was an old timer in the District of Hilo and up to fourteen years ago, when he returned to Maine, he was the best physician in the country. He was for a long time the only physician in the district and his friends were as numerous as his acquaintances. At the time of his death he was greatly advanced in years.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

There is Happiness in Vigorous Health



Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicose, Weak Back and the many other troubles that make life miserable? Then try

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TUESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 16

MISLEADING THE COMMISSION.

It is plain to those who have watched the remarkable proceedings before the Commission that a strong attempt is being made to use a legitimate inquiry as a means of doing anti-Republican politics in this Territory. The object of a local politician in making up the events of 1893 can hardly be otherwise. Now 1893 marks a very sore spot in Hawaiian politics—one which progress save ideas lead away from the past. It was a crucial period, one in which the monarchy went down and the provisional government went up, and it naturally left a heritage of angry passion and prejudice, now happily growing dormant, which it is not wise from any standpoint, least of all from a political one, to revive. But it has often happened when a demagogue wished to inflame the Hawaiian voters, he went back to 1893 for material. In that way he could the most easily arouse them against the Americans and the white men and secure retrogressive politics in this Territory. We who have lived here long enough to know conditions and men in Hawaii can readily see through the scheme. It suits the professional demagogue who is trying to lead the commission astray, even as to figures, to have a Home Rule victory this fall. If that result can be reached he proposes to charge the failure of the Republican campaign against the Governor. In the hope that, when the Governor's commission expires, a strenuous carpet-bag Governor may be appointed in his stead. The demagogue in question is acquainted with one who wants the job; and incidentally, being but thirty-three years old, he wants the age limit of the Governorship reduced and has urged the Commission so to recommend.

The pretense for the resurrectionist policy urged upon the commission is that the Queen needs the archives of 1893 to make good her claim against the crown lands. Now if she has a valid claim, it is right that she should be recompensed for her loss; and if the United States deprived her of her lands, she should be given every fair chance to get them back. But this is not the place to investigate the conduct of the Federal government towards Hawaii; the place is Washington. If orders were sent here to use the Boston's marines in detroning the Queen, surely there are no documents on file here to prove it. They must be looked for in the portfolio of the State Department which contains the correspondence of the Department with the then American minister; and in the portfolio of the Navy Department, where is to be found the official communication between the Secretary of the Navy and Captain Wilkes of U. S. S. Boston. What is on file here, certainly cannot be in point; but its production and publication would, by arousing old feuds, be of great advantage to the candidate who is trying to rankle the Hawaiians against the Republic and to the demagogue who hopes to become a leader of the native party and who was his ally and adviser while he sat on the bench.

Furthermore, was it the intent of the Senate to have this crown land matter made an issue? Two resolutions were up, according to the advice which came here, and the commission was asked to look into the Queen's claim; but this form appears to have been dropped, for the final resolution, the one adopted, has no reference to the claim. Its form is as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico be, and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the general condition of the islands of Hawaii and the administration of the affairs thereof, and for the purposes aforesaid said committee, or a sub-committee thereof, appointed by the chairman, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to visit the islands, to administer oaths, to sit during the recess of Congress, and said committee shall report at the beginning of the next session of Congress the result of its investigations, the expenses of said investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

Do not let us be misunderstood. The Advertiser does not wish the Queen to lose an acre or a nickel which may be due her. If the United States, believing her wronged, should choose to give her \$5,000,000 for a quit-claim deed, and call it square, Hawaii would greatly benefit by having that amount of money in the market. The cash would probably be loaned to great enterprises and become of benefit to all. But what we urge upon the Commission with all respect, is that it shall not revive our civil war politics. If it must go into the affairs of 1893 we hope it will see the wisdom of doing so at Washington, and if it thinks it requires documents from here and that public policy should permit it to get them, let it seal them and take them to Washington for review after our elections have passed. Or why not recognize the fact that a previous Senatorial Commission—the one of which Mr. Morgan was chairman—has gone through this whole matter and made its report. What is the use of threshing old straw? Why not use the wheat that the straw originally yielded and which is still in bags?

If paper can be cheaply made from bagasse, and a mill is started on these islands to work the material up, the local demand for the finished product ought to pay the establishment well. We import a very large amount of paper, the money for which, by staying at home, would help things out.

The Kohala ditch privilege should be put up at auction like public lands. If there is any argument against that disposition of the property it is yet to be produced.

Not to be outdone by some of the witnesses before the commission, the volcano has again started up.

Official salaries may be higher in Hawaii than they are where living is cheap; but people who try to get along on them are not worried over a proper investment of their surplus.

OUR LABOR CONDITIONS.

The attack on the labor of the country, made by those who have political aspirations against the employment of it, assumes that the planters have been brought in to exclude American citizens from the fields. Now there are two large classes of such citizens here, the enfranchised Hawaiians and the white men, and from none of them so far as we know, have the attacks proceeded. If the Hawaiian Commission, in its inquiry of Hawaiians and whites if they will, under any circumstances, do the hard work of the plantations, it will soon find that they will not. Should any exceptions appear the men can get work at once by applying at the planters' labor agency. The truth is that there are no exceptions. Our American citizens do not want to go on plantations and hence, if sugar is to be produced, some other class of people must be employed.

In looking about for substitutes the planters have by no means tied themselves up to Orientals. They imported thousands of Portuguese, they imported thousands of people wanted, homes and companies and forthwith went about getting them. They could do better than work for farm wages. Germans were tried but the climate proved too severe for them. Gallians were brought in but they were like the Germans. Later the planters tried negroes and those they got from the South were the ones the southerners were most anxious to be rid of and they have been keeping our jail full ever since. An experiment was made with Porto Ricans and they have fallen a long way short of expectations. White families have been brought in from California, to raise cane on the profit-sharing plan. Once they hired Asiatics to do the hard work, and after a little time got homesick and went back to the wheat fields and fruit orchards of the San Joaquin.

What were the planters to do? Give up sugar? They could hardly be expected to do that, having sixty millions invested. So they fell back on Asiatics, who were willing to do the work and able to do it well.

Unfortunately for the white trades, some of the Chinese preferred to be skilled laborers and went to the towns to work. Much skilled labor came in from Japan and competed with the unskilled. The fact of the planters, for the same thing had happened on the coast, over there it was the fault of the treaty-making power, the United States Senate, and over here the general trend of American treaties was followed. Had it not been followed, even unskilled labor could not have been secured, especially from Japan, the main source of supply. Japan was proud and would accept no form of exclusion. During the life of the republic she sent shiploads of young men here, ostensibly at their own expense, certainly not at ours, who were billeted at "students" and "free laborers," the evident purpose being to flood the country and later to demand the same terms of suffrage granted by the republic to all who would take the qualified oath. Annexation came and stopped the suffrage conspiracy but it did not stop the coming of Japanese, whose right to enter here and engage in legitimate business was not denied by United States law.

Naturally the Asiatics, by underbidding white men, have acquired a standing in the trades. The Chinese did so in California before the enactment of the Geary law; and the Japanese are doing so now. There seems to be no way to prevent it while the present treaties remain in force. White men protest, but those who protest loudest are the ones who buy their clothing, groceries, furniture and what not at the Japanese stores. They follow the law of buying what they want in the cheapest market and are hardly in shape to criticize others from doing the same. Yet when all is said, the white population, especially the business classes, would be glad to see more whites and fewer Orientals, for it is white men who ought to be the best customers of what other white men have to sell, be the commodity newspapers, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, groceries, restaurant provender, coal, hotel accommodations, race horses, drugs or pew-sittings in a church. But what are we going to do about the existing treaties? Upon that point Hawaii would greatly value the advice of the Senatorial Commission, the members of which are part of the treaty-making power. Shall we take up the sand-lot cry: "The Orientals must go!" or shall we await the pleasure of the government?

President McKinley died a year ago yesterday.

COL. TOM FITCH STIRS REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

he swings the axe, or the pick, or follows the plough, dreams of the future when he shall be draped with the Senator's toga or the Judge's gown. (Applause.)

THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

The movement that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln was aptly described by de Toqueville as "the uprising of a great people." It was a moral awakening and triumph. The American people declared through the organization of the Republican party that neither the constitutional jugglery of the Dred Scott decision, nor the dogma by which it was proposed to confer prematurely upon territories the rights of sovereign states, should serve to extend over new territory "the everlasting curse of human bondage." They declared further that slavery should no longer be protected in flaunting its shamelessness in the streets of the national capital. They conceded only that within its established boundaries it might remain, surrounded by a cordon of free states, until like a scorpion encircled with fire, it should sting itself to death.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Lincoln was elected, the Southern Confederacy was organized, Sumter was fired upon, and civil war was upon us. The details of that war, "its battles, sieges, fortunes," I do not propose to recite. Never before was war made upon such a gigantic scale, and never before was war made with so pure, so just, so generous a purpose. The Republican party did not fight "for power, for plunder, or extended rule." It did not fight to obtain commercial advantages or to punish those who assailed the nation, but it fought for the

grand and patriotic purpose of preserving the government our fathers founded, and making this the free nation of which our fathers dreamed.

THE DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE.

The Southern Confederacy was swept away on a hurricane of battle. But, because they and the 18th century were swept away, what, during the great contest, was the attitude of the Democratic party? Its members left it by hundreds of thousands, and joined the Republican ranks. The result was that those who remained in it so controlled its organization that they presented a record of treason and blood at the North. At the South its members hurried armed legions against a flag which had never waved over them save in protection and kindness. At the North they discouraged enlistments, and resisted drafts, and deprecated credit, and in their National Convention in 1864 they cried out for peace even at the price of national demerment. They derided and insulted those who most earnestly fought for the country; they encouraged and applauded those whose treachery, incompetency, or faint-heartedness precipitated disaster upon the armies of the Republic; they denounced Grant and cheered for McClellan; they cried out against Sherman and eulogized Fitz John Porter; they paid nothing voluntarily into the Federal Treasury; they contributed sparingly or not at all to funds for the relief of our wounded soldiers. Even those who professed devotion to the Union were opposed to all stringent measures to preserve the Union. Those who favored the war were opposed to bloodshed. They denounced Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, and their most widely circulated journals placed Wilkes Booth on their list of martyrs. The Democrats of those days made their own record, and from that record the party organization cannot escape. Wherever a convention resolved that the war was a failure and demanded that the Southern Confederacy be recognized it was a Democratic Convention. Wherever men conspired to resist the draft, or laid a plot to infect a city or destroy its public works—there was a Democratic meeting. (Applause.)

I do not mean to say that thousands upon thousands of brave true Democrats did not enlist and fight and sacrifice and die for the good cause. I do not mean to say that the Democrats today are individually responsible for the acts of Democrats of a former generation. But I do mean to say that the Democratic party as a party is identified beyond the possibility of a doubt with the great crime that so nearly murdered the American Nation. I do mean to say that it made for itself a record that can never be explained, obliterated or denied. To borrow and adapt a metaphor from another, "In the Talmud the Jews have a story that Og King Bashan once lifted a great rock to hurl it on the armies of Judah. God hollowed it in the middle letting it slip over the giant's neck, there to rest while he lived." The Democratic party lifted the strength and the power of its mighty organization to hurl it against the slave and against the flag, and God has hung its record like a mill stone about its neck forever more.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The war was no sooner over than the Democratic leaders, South and North, began to plot for restoration of political power, and to effect a practical re-establishment of the slavery which the 13th amendment—passed against Democratic opposition—had forever banished from the land. Democratic legislatures enacted in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas, black laws and vagrant laws, and laws to create a system of peonage. They insisted that the people of the late Confederate States were unlawfully denied representation in Congress. They demanded as a right to immediately return without condition to the Union from whence they had departed without provocation. They said "You Republicans fought us upon the proposition that we could not and should not go out of the Union. You won the fight. Very well; but being in the Union we are in it, and being in it we have a right equal with all others to participate in its Government."

THE REPUBLICAN ANSWER.

And to this the Republican party replied: "It was not regiments of men alone who marched to the relief of the beleaguered capital—it was Massachusetts, and on her banner the glory of the Republic and the glory of the world. It was not the Palmetto tree alone who hurled hot shot at the flag on Sumpter's walls—it was South Carolina, and for it the broken shield of her sovereignty shall only be cemented through works of contrition and reform. Your assumption of a right to secede has been trampled under the feet of our legions. Your claim to help rule this nation at present is not allowed. We do not intend to have vengeance for our dead, but we will have order and law for the living and security against renewed rebellion. Taxation is a consequence of war which the South must bear with us. Representation is a privilege not to be accorded to her at present. Let her stand in the antechamber of Congress until her bloody garments are dried before she aids to make laws for the children of her victims. We will take abundant security for the future and lock it in the strong box of the Federal Constitution before the people of the late Confederate States shall be allowed representation in Congress."

THE 14TH AMENDMENT.

The Republican party proposed the 14th Amendment and every Democrat in the land denounced it. I remember how a Democratic nominee for Congress in Nevada said "If you adopt it the representation from Nevada will be reduced unless you give Chinamen the right to vote." He was called down by the remark "Nevada has but one Member of Congress. How can we reduce her representation unless we elect you?" (Laughter.)

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

Step by step Democrats fought every Republican measure of reconstruction. Step by step they opposed the great war amendments framed to secure human freedom, national safety and manhood suffrage; and when the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were adopted despite their opposition, they next turned their attention toward securing repudiation of the national debt, by proposing to pay it with an unlimited issue of paper promises not to pay.

OVERTHROW OF THE TARIFF.

The Democrats of a later day inherited the tendencies of their party. They came with the tariff. As with our fathers so with the tariff. They cannot gather the fruits of their, or of our fathers, for 16 years after all other questions were settled, the Democrats attacked the Republican policy of protection. Once they secured the Presidency and three times they secured one house of Congress, but not until 1892 did they secure both houses and the Executive, and so gain power to enact or repeal a Federal law. The American people have not yet forgotten the dire results of Cleveland's second election.

SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS.

In twelve months after the Democratic victory of 1892 more men were thrown out of employment than during the Civil War, and four thousand millions of dollars of values were extirpated as utterly as if wiped out with a sponge. The fruit of orchards was ungathered, and the din of anvil, the beat of hammer and the hum of spindles was silenced. Smokeless chimneys, silent factories, deserted shafts, moss-covered turbines and railroads in the hands of receivers, were the fruit of the great Democratic victory. Bankruptcy perched like a bird of night on the ledger of the merchant. Enforced idleness made flaccid the unused muscles of the mechanic. Starvation gibbered from faces shrunken by famine. That pallid emblem of despair—the notice of a Sheriff's Sale—was nailed to the doors of tens of thousands of homes, and there was hunger in the cottages, and hell on the highways all the way from the Pemscot to the Missouri. When Lee gave up his sword at Appomattox the South was not more bankrupt of resource or bereft of fortune, than was this proud nation in one year from the Democratic victory of 1892. Verily it was a condition and not a theory that then confronted this nation. A deplorable Democratic condition that was the offspring of a bad Democratic theory.

DEMOCRATS DEPLORE DISCUSSION.

Our Democratic opponents in reply to any criticism now made of their party career will not "answer on the merits," they prefer to "confess and avoid." They deplore discussion of their past errors. They express an ardent desire to come down into the present century and debate only "living questions," such as the Trusts and the Philippines. It is said that in the near future they intend to resuscitate their old friend and master free trade; but at present they have ordered him to "go away back and sit down" and they have ruthlessly cried "shut up" to the sirens of free coinage of silver.

FREE SILVER.

I will not discuss free silver for it is an extinct issue. Events have remitted it to the limbo of things lost on earth. I advocated its principles and upheld its standards until they led into the doors of a national Democratic Convention, and then I could follow them no longer. When the fifty cent dollar fled from Bryan's bosom I discharged myself from its company. I never censured those Republicans who saw their duty in a different light. My own convictions compelled me to stay with the Republican party. Even while the free coinage issue was under discussion probably not one Democratic voter in five knew any more about it than a lobster knows about the ten commandments. I doubt if even the Hawaiian delegate, whose casting vote forced it into the National Democratic platform in 1900, could have satisfactorily explained it. It has dropped out of discussion, and this year poor old Sixteen to One has been remorselessly kicked out of nearly every Democratic convention from Maine to Oregon. He is dead, dead, dead. His embalmed remains are in the museum of political relics, and his forlorn ghost wanders up and down, crying to his successor, "anti-imperialism."

"As I once was so you must be. Prepare you then to follow me." (Applause.)

TRUSTS.

Free trade and free silver having been banished from discussion except by the butt-nut-breeched Democrats who haunt the wilds of Arkansas, the party is now red hot on the trail of the trusts.

I am not here to defend the trusts. I belong to none, and no stock in any trust belongs to me, but it is clear to me that political parties are no more responsible for them than they are for the bubonic plague or the Martinique volcano. Trusts have grown out of changed economic conditions, and the members of the Republican party never fostered their growth or aided to promote their growth. Their regulation presents problems which will not be solved by the success or defeat of any political party. The only anti-trust law that was ever enacted by Congress was the Sherman law which was passed by a Republican majority, and the only attempt that was ever made to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to give Congress power to deal with the trusts, was defeated by a solid Democratic vote.

The Democratic plan of regulating trusts was expounded during the last Presidential campaign by Mr. William J. Bryan. His plan was to appoint a commissioner who would be empowered by a Democratic Congress to examine the books and papers of all private corporations, and then issue a license to live and do business to all good trusts and to brand all others as condemned and send them to the bone yard.

This commissioner would say to the Tammany Ice Trust levying tribute upon fevered lips in the tenement houses, and to the Arkansas round cotton bale trust, squeezing to leanness the purses of Southern farmers, "Ye are trusts owned by Democrats, ye are among the elect, pass ye to the right among the sheep." And he would say to Andrew Carnegie, giving well paid toll to hundreds of thousands of workers, and to John P. Morgan who shares with the owners of many homes the profits of his financial genius, "Ye are Republicans, go ye goats to everlasting fire." This Democratic commissioner would be indeed an imperial dictator, a Lord High Executioner who would dispose of a batch of trusts as a merciless housewife disposes of a litter of kittens. Those of Democratic tendencies would be given free access to the cream pot, while those suspected of Republican

(Continued on Page 5.)

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are drooping of the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

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COL. TOM FITCH STIRS REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page 1)

disposition would, without regard to war, be named "Fitch" and dropped in the nearest pond. Another Democratic remedy is to place on the free list all articles manufactured by trusts. We might as well proclaim free trade at once, for a heavier foreign manufacturer wanted an open American market, they could monopolize it by organizing American trusts.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Finally the Democrats present to us the issue which they call "anti-imperialism." They assert that the Republican party is fracturing the Constitution and outraging civilization, by not surrendering the Philippine Islands to the Tagal bandits. They cry out against President Roosevelt for not adopting a course, which, if adopted, would cause his impeachment and bring upon him the just contempt of the civilized world. They accuse Republicans of being short-sighted, brass-breasted-plated, bare-legged, Protectorian guards, intent upon enslaving the Philippines, following only the will of a caucus created Caesar, determined upon smashing our Constitution into fragments, resolved upon changing our Republic into an empire, and they assert that this country can only be saved from its awful fate by electing Democrats to office.

I shall not attempt to discuss the fine-spun constitutional abstractions put forward by Democrats in support of their new doctrine of anti-imperialism. We all know that Democrats were equally eager with Republicans for the Spanish war. We all know that the Philippines were acquired by the treaty of Paris, and we all know that the treaty of Paris was ratified only by the aid of William J. Bryan and the seventeen Democratic Senators who voted for it.

The Republican policy is to keep the Islands and develop them into free, prosperous, progressive American communities—Colonies now. Territories by and by. States it may be in the far distant future, but always better ruled, and freer, and more prosperous than they ever have been, or ever can be under any other flag than the stars and stripes.

The Democratic policy is embraced in the three craven words "give them up." Democrats ask the American people to shrink back trembling and afraid from the grand destiny that awaits them; to abandon all, lose all, retire from the position of a world-power and withdraw our flag from the waters of the Pacific.

A COWARDLY POLICY.

If such a cowardly and un-American policy were adopted the sneering nations would write over the grave of American rule in the Orient, the epitaph which somebody inscribed on the monument of an infant who died within an hour after his birth.

"Since you so very soon were done for, I wonder what you were begun for." (Applause.)

When George Dewey stood upon the deck of his ship and uttered his pious and emphatic order, "D—n the torpedoes, go ahead!"—when the well-directed shells of his fleet sunk Spanish sloth and despotism beneath the waters of Manila Bay, and crashed open the gates of the Orient, where eight hundred millions of people will become our customers, for civilization creates wants as well as supplies them; when the roar of our guns sounded their salute to the new world-power, whose starry emblem floated that day in victory, who would have ventured to predict that in three or four years' time the Democrats of America, in their ravening hunger for office, would have abjured the one patriotic act in all their history, and would have pointed their feeble and trembling fingers at the Philippines, and squeaked in quavering chorus "give them up!" (Applause.)

A SENTENCE OF SHAME.

Will this nation consent to write such a sentence of shame across the fair brow of our Goddess and bid her close her ears to the jeers of Europe and proceed to "give up" the Philippines? Rather let us adopt the indignant answer of the unregenerate but patriotic news-boy and cry "to hell with give them up."

No, we will not "give them up." We will accept and fulfill the responsibility and the duty which the God of Battles has rested upon us. The awakening of Asia, the development of the resources of the Philippines, the growth of commerce around and across the vast elliptic of seas, whose trade currents converge here, will make of Honolulu a great and opulent city, and her people will never vote for the candidates of a party which proposes to "give them up." And this nation will never "give them up" for its steps are forward; its legions are marching for progress, for prosperity, for freedom, and those who attempt to stand in the way of its advance will be beaten down and covered up by the tide of patriotic public sentiment, even as the tide in the Bay of Fundy advances with voice of thunder and crest of foam, and submerges the rocks and sands that lie in its path.

FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS.

I should extend this address far beyond the limits of your patience were I to attempt to further discuss national politics. The truth of history which cannot be gainsaid is that for forty-six years the Democratic party has espoused every fantasy in finance, and every fad in philosophy, and every phase of fool politics with which the people of this country have been tormented. For forty-six years Democrats have advocated wild and wicked measures. For forty-six years all the policies which they favored have been rejected by the people, and all the principles which they opposed have been adopted into organic and statute law, until it really seems as if they have gone wrong so long, that they have become morally and constitutionally incapable of going right.

THE TWO RECORDS.

The past can neither be forgotten nor ignored. The record is always in evidence. Today we stand by our party record and Democrats repudiate theirs. We boast of our party deeds and they

apologize for theirs. We spread every part of our history to the sun, and they keep their record in the shadows, so that it will become an underground stream, as the Republicans of Hawaii.

We invite Democrats and we invite the world to throw its scornful light upon the Republican record. There is not a page of it which Republicans are ashamed or afraid to unfold. The Republican party gave honor to the lawless through Democracy voted No! It gave freedom to the slave through Democracy No! It gave one day to history, to humanity and to hope without a strike caused or polluted by a single star obscured, though Democracy voted No! It gave the Confederate debt to the waste baskets of finance, though Democracy voted No! It drove the free trade waves of poverty and hunger away from the workers' door, though Democracy voted No! (Applause.)

And today this great, proud, free, prosperous nation owes its prosperity, its freedom, its greatness and its power to the success of Republican policies and the wisdom of Republican statesmen.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

It is the laudable desire of all good citizens to develop here a robust American civilization. This can only be done by developing a foundation of American industries, on which shall be built a superstructure of American homes. The great Napoleon said that an army travels upon its belly, and this is an true of the industrial as of the military army. American civilization depends upon the bread and butter supplies of the civilizers. You cannot induce an American to come here or stay here unless he can earn something. In order to earn he must have work to do, and somebody to pay him for doing it. If you foster a policy that will destroy or cripple the sugar industry of these Islands, all other industries will fall with it, for all other industries are dependent upon it. It is beating the air with vain words to say that it is better to have an American community, than to have industrial prosperity, for if your industrial prosperity is destroyed, you will not have an American or any other kind of community. Like American who journeys here from the Mainland will not be content to sit in idleness and hunger, and drape the stars and stripes around his empty dinner table. When he cannot find a job he will find a ship to take him where he can obtain a job. (Applause.)

The sugar industry depends for its success upon a kind of cheap labor which no American ever consented to undertake, and which I hope to God no American will ever be compelled to perform. It is dirty, disagreeable, servile labor. The Portuguese work out of it in a few years; the Porto Ricans shrink out of it in a few months; the Japanese drop it as soon as they can find other employment, and the Hawaiians who labor cheerfully in the taro fields, and in the shops where they soon become skillful mechanics, draw the line at the plantations, and will live on poi and raw fish rather than work in them. (Cries of "That's so!")

CHINESE LABOR.

Only the patient, industrious, unambitious Chinese are satisfied to work in the cane fields. As I have said elsewhere, in the cultivation of sugar the man with the hoe ought to be the man with the queue. Congress which is supreme in a territory, can so modify the exclusion law as to admit to these Islands, as agricultural laborers only, thirty thousand to fifty thousand Chinese, and so save Hawaii from ruin. The law can be so framed as to exclude them from any labor except in the sugar and rice fields. Their presence will not harm American mechanics. On the contrary, they will create values that will give well paid employment to American mechanics. (Applause.)

It is not impossible I think to secure the passage of such a law. If the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific States will favor it, it can be passed. They will favor it surely if their constituents desire it. If I were conducting a campaign for the sugar planters I would appeal unto Caesar. I would try to touch Caesar's pocket nerve. I would go directly to the labor organizations of the Mainland and call their attention to the fact that the exports and imports of San Francisco and Portland and Seattle to these Islands are in excess of their trade with all trans-Pacific ports combined. Millions of dollars worth of goods manufactured by California, and Oregon and Washington mechanics are sold in Hawaii. Thousands of coast laborers are employed in transporting and handling Hawaiian products. If the sugar industry is destroyed it will mean loss of employment to American workers on the Mainland, and it will be crippled if not destroyed ultimately unless the plantations can be supplied with Chinese laborers. Chinese allowed to come here for agricultural labor can be excluded from any other kind of labor, and excluded altogether from the Mainland. It is clearly to the interest of Pacific Coast workers to favor the passage of such a law. (Applause.)

And if I had my way I would make such a modification of the Chinese exclusion law exceedingly popular, by proposing to so change treaties and laws as to place Japanese and Chinese on an equal basis. American workers are in my opinion in greater danger from Japanese than from Chinese competition, and all Asiatics look alike to me.

THE CHOICE.

If Hawaii shall obtain legislation that will start her great sugar industry upon a career of renewed prosperity; if she shall obtain legislation that will enable her to retain for local improvement the customs revenues whose export drain her life blood; if she shall secure payment of the indebtedness incurred by her in using the torch to save her people and the people of the Mainland from pestilence—if she shall obtain any or all of these things she must obtain them from the Republican party for it is in power in Congress and it is there to stay. It is with the voters of Hawaii now to determine with which party they will identify themselves. Will they march forward with the swelling Republican legions or will they drag backward with the dwindling and retreating forces of Democracy. The choice is with them, and as they choose wisely or unwisely will the destinies of these beautiful islands be affected. (Prolonged Applause.)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PLEASURE BENT

They Spent Sunday as Guests of Captain Whiting at Waialua.

The social side of Hawaiian life, with all the beauties and pleasures of tropical scenery was enjoyed yesterday and Saturday by the members of the Senate Committee.

Taking a respite from the arduous duties of their official visit, the Senatorial party on Saturday morning adjourned after hearing A. S. Humphreys, to take a trip on the J. A. Cummins about Honolulu and Pearl Harbor as the guests of the Chamber of Commerce.

The start was made early in the afternoon and the remainder of the day was spent in a very pleasant outing about the harbor. The Senators expressed themselves as highly pleased with the trip, the committee on board pointing out also the requirements of the harbor, and the possibilities of Pearl Harbor.

THE TRIP TO WAIALUA.

Yesterday the Senatorial Commission and ladies were the guests of Captain Whiting, U. S. N., on a pleasant trip down the Oahu railroad to Waialua, a special car being used. The party went to Haleiwa hotel, where luncheon was served on the lawn. Those who enjoyed Captain Whiting's hospitality were Senator John H. Mitchell, Senator A. G. Foster and wife, ex-Senator John M. Thurston and wife, Mrs. J. R. Burton, H. C. Robertson and wife, Mrs. Thompson and A. S. Humphreys, Judge M. M. Estee and H. L. Achilles joined the party at Waialua.

The Commission will reopen its sessions this morning at nine o'clock on the Hawaiian Hotel lawn. E. P. Dole, Attorney General will be given an opportunity to be heard immediately upon opening, and will be followed by E. S. Gil, Senator Mitchell announced on Saturday that those who expected to appear before the commission must be on hand, when called, as no special time could be set.

HUMPHREYS AT IT AGAIN.

A. S. Humphreys again took up the time of the Senatorial Commission on Saturday morning, an adjournment being taken before he had concluded his testimony, though the ex-judge stated that he would rest with what is already before the committee, thanking the members for their patience in listening to him.

Humphreys began by reading from the report of the Board of Immigration to show that the Chinese brought here did not remain on the plantations but entered the trades competing with white labor. Witness gave as his opinion that seventy per cent of the working people here were opposed to letting down the bars of the Oriental labor. He objected also to allowing Chinese to enter for agricultural purposes upon a question put to him by Senator Burton, saying that to do this, Oriental features would have to be duplicated, as had already been attempted by the planters. There was the danger also that they might marry here, and their children would then become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Humphreys corrected a previous statement he had made as to the number of Orientals, saying the number was larger than given before by him, there being 60,000 Japanese and 20,000 Chinese. He showed also that the total number of males in Hawaii was 79,427, of which but 11,000 were voters. There was an excess in Oriental population also of 20,000 in round numbers. In the schools there were four times as many Orientals as Americans. There was no race distinction in the public schools.

THE PORTO RICANS AND GALICIAN.

Referring to the plantations again Mr. Humphreys said that Secretary Cooper had testified that laborers received \$18 to \$20 while F. M. Swanzy testified that the wages were \$18 a month, showing a discrepancy. In rebuttal of the testimony of F. M. Swanzy that there had been no extraordinary influx of Japanese laborers during the transition period, witness said that during these two years 40,000 Japanese had come to this country, while but twenty-four had been returned. The witness referred again to the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Galicians, in which it was held that during the transition period, the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and thirteenth amendments to the Constitution were not in force in Hawaii.

These Galicians were brought here by Hackfeld & Co. to work in the coffee fields, and when an appeal was taken to the German consul, who was also at the head of Hackfeld & Co. it was of course denied. Then public spirited citizens interested themselves in the Galicians and raised a fund to send Attorney G. D. Gear to Washington to intercede in their behalf. However Gear had appealed to the San Francisco papers on his arrival there, and they had taken the matter up with the result that the Territorial authorities ordered the release of the prisoners. The ex-judge in reply to a question from Senator Mitchell said the cause of the arrest of the Galicians had not been set out in the decision of the Supreme Court.

SHY ON STATISTICS.

Senator Mitchell asked also where the bulk of the capital invested in sugar plantations came from, American or foreign, to which the witness replied that he didn't know, as he had only statistics for 1893.

Humphreys next took up the Porto Rican question saying that they had been guarded by men with shot guns on the trip across the continent and that some were rescued from slavery by the San Francisco Examiner which found work for them. The Porto Ricans had been shipped from San

Diego here, a statement which Senator Mitchell corrected, and finally witness being unable to answer exactly, D. G. Camarinos shouted up from the rear, that they were sent to Honolulu via Port Angeles. Witness referred also to a description of their arrival, as printed in the Advertiser, "the recognized official organ of the planters," in which the Porto Ricans were described as being "pitiful in the extreme." Then he told also of his seeing the particular lot described and said it was enough to make tears come to a strong man's eyes. He referred also to a trip taken by him to Maui on board an inter-island steamer upon which Porto Ricans had been packed like cattle, without sufficient food. He said that he himself had taken all the milk and other food he could procure from the cabin table, and fed the poor Porto Ricans. As an instance of Oriental conditions and influence of planters, he cited a resolution adopted by the Board of Health compelling all physicians to qualify in English before being admitted to practice. Then Hackfeld & Co. had protested to the Board and the resolution was "chloroformed."

In this connection it was stated that the objection to the resolution was that it was "inimical to plantation interests."

WILEI STOCKADE.

The witness went into the matter of the Wilei stockade with full detail, filing also a pamphlet containing a report by the Labor Commissioner, and two charges made by himself and one by Judge Estee to grand juries. Upon this report, so he stated, the Attorney General had sent instructions to the United States Attorney here to proceed against the stockade under the Edmunds act. Witness claimed that all stockade was run under government supervision and with full knowledge of the Territorial authorities. Senator Mitchell asked how the Territorial authorities were responsible to which the witness replied that it was supervised by the High Sheriff, reading the rules under which it was conducted, and added that Attorney General Dole took no action. He said that the courts were powerless to act for the Attorney General could have nolle prossed any case that was brought.

The Advertiser and the Star both supported this evil but the free and untrammelled press was outspoken in its denunciation. The churches and citizens and public bodies spoke against the evil, but they were unheard, and it was not until the same day that an injunction was issued against the stockade, at the instance of religious people owning property near the place, claiming its value was depreciated thereby, that the Acting Governor ordered the High Sheriff to tear down the fence. This the witness pointed out was only done after an injunction had been issued, though not served.

Senator Mitchell—"Nothing of that kind is tolerated now is it?"

"Since my resignation from the bench, the Board of Health, of which the Attorney General is a member ex-officio, has discovered an abnormal increase in disease as resulting from the closing of the stockade and wants to enforce the act to mitigate. I understand that a committee called upon Judge Estee and asked him if he would stand in on the proposition, but he replied that he would not be a party to anything of the kind."

The witness further said that all the Japanese at the stockade had been brought here for that special purpose and to the credit of the Hawaiians but one woman of that race had been found low enough to enter such a place. The stockade he further said was an outgrowth of the conditions brought about by the introduction of Oriental labor at the hands of the planters.

POLICE AND PLANTATIONS.

The witness also corrected a statement that Chinese were needed upon the rice plantations, saying that the rice industry was entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and that if Orientals were introduced it would be helping these Chinese. What Hawaiians were engaged in raising rice, rented their land from Chinese. Regarding a statement by F. A. Swanzy that the plantations furnished free medical attendance, he stated that the government paid for physicians on some of the plantations, the plantation paying a part also. Witness denied the statement that Oriental labor had been employed about the naval station, on the authority of Captain White, explaining that the work was done by sub-contractors who had employed Japanese.

Mr. Humphreys referred also to the expense of policing Oriental labor on the plantations, which has borne by the government. Incidentally he mentioned that the Attorney General, a relative of the Governor had the the disposal of half a million dollars and was not required to give a bond. Statistics were cited to show that the expense is heavier where Oriental labor is employed. Where there are no plantations the expense was less. Senator Foster interrupted to remark that in the East where much labor is employed about the mines, more police are always required.

W. O. SMITH CORRECTS STATEMENT.

Witness then referred to the Leper settlement, saying its conduct was most extravagant, the average cost of maintenance for each leper being \$750. This was in excess of the amount required by many white families in Honolulu where arose a high wind which roared the flames more furious, so that burning clinders were carried to the each year. This great expense he attributed to the patronage distributed by the government. W. O. Smith interrupted the witness to ask if he hadn't made a mistake. The total cost of the settlement, Mr. Smith stated, was but \$100,000 which was only \$200 per head, and he asked if Humphreys had not meant that if he had made such a mistake he would correct it himself. Smith said that in this instance he had attempted to carry the figures in his head, and may have got them mixed up with something else.

Witness further quoted from a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury to show that there were but 230 lepers in the United States, and that if Congress intended to establish a national leper hospital it would be an unheard of thing. To permit the Hawaiian lepers to remain under the control of the Territorial government. He said also that from conversation with Hawaiians in the city he was sure that they would welcome the taking of the control of the settlement from the Territorial authorities. Witness then referred to conditions prevailing at the leper settlement, saying that not twenty-five men in the city could tell who was the present physician in charge. The last one he had been informed, by Dr. Stoggett had been a worthless individual who was discharged after a month's service because of revolting and immoral intercourse with female lepers. Yet this man was allowed to go without prosecution, because the Board of Health feared an exposure of conditions existing at the settlement. The Attorney General though a member of the Board of Health did not raise a hand to mete out justice to this man, and the newspapers had not said a word regarding the reason for the discharge of the physician.

The witness then made a statement concerning the relations existing between the executive and legislative departments of the government. Appropriations recommended by the governor had been turned down by the legislature, as extravagant and unnecessary, and many of them were refused altogether. Witness referred also to the vetoes of the governor, saying that there had been four or five. The one to which particular attention was called, was that in regard to the reduction of the tax upon female dogs. At the time the governor had vetoed this the governor of Wisconsin had signed a bill rescinding the tax upon dogs. He referred also to the pol dog, saying that the veto of the governor was aimed at the Hawaiians.

A LAW FOR CARPETBAGGERS.

Mr. Humphreys also produced a copy of the old blue laws of 1849 as showing how early in their coming the missionaries had endeavored to build up class distinction. One law offering a special reward for the arrest of foreigners he said was no doubt aimed at "carpetbaggers."

Coming to the question of the bribery charges in the last legislature, witness read the interchange of correspondence between the Senate Committee and the governor, saying that Dole's reply refusing a request for an extended session to investigate bribery charges could be compared only to one of the state papers of King George. Senator Mitchell interrupted the testimony by a statement that it was time for adjournment and the witness concluded, saying that he had much more to offer but would quit, thanking the Commission for permitting him to take so much of their time.

CHINESE ON FIRE CLAIMS.

After adjournment Judge Whiting presented a delegation of Chinese from the United Chinese society who introduced the following memorial:

To the Honorable Sub-Committee of the United States Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Gentlemen:—Your memorialists, representatives of the Chinese community in Honolulu, deeming it an act of Providence that directed you to come to these far-away islands of the Pacific to investigate the affairs of the youngest Territory of the United States of America, respectfully represent on behalf of the sufferers by the great fire of January the 20th, 1900:

That during the months of December, 1899, and January, 1900, bubonic plague was said to have obtained in Honolulu, and measures were taken by the local Board of Health to stamp out the deadly malady. At first buildings where plague patients had died were ordered to be destroyed by fire, but finally other buildings were burned at the discretion of the Board of Health. A large proportion of the structures within the plague stricken district, known as Chinatown, were destroyed as a result of the drastic measures instituted by said Board of Health. The various fires that took place prior to January the 20th, 1900, did not cause any very great calamity, because they were kept under control; but the fire of January 20th, 1900, produced such disastrous results that the effects of it are keenly felt at this present day.

The Board of Health had decided that certain buildings at the rear of Kaumakapili church should be burned on that unhappy day, and at an early hour torches were applied to the buildings at the rear of the church. Soon top of the steeples of the church. Before long the steeples were in flames, and, owing to their height, all efforts to quench the fire were baffled.

From this high eminence, burning clinders were carried by the strong wind which prevailed to the other buildings of the district, and, in a very short time, the whole of Chinatown was in flames.

The people confined within the narrow limits of the plague stricken district rushed out into the streets for safety, carrying with them their most valuable articles, but these the guards seized and cast back into the burning buildings, whereupon the people had to leave behind their earthly treasures which they had accumulated by years of unremitting toil. The flames drove them on toward the entrances to the quarantine district. Here they were met by soldiers with bayonets and by citizens with pick-handles obstructing their exit.

At this juncture excitement was high and there was imminent danger of bloodshed. But better counsel prevailed—for the civil authorities personally allayed the excitement of the multitude by telling them that the Government would surely recompense them for the losses sustained. Relying upon the representations of the authorities, the people of Chinatown subdued their ris-

GALLOWS AWAITS THREE MURDERERS

High Sheriff Brown is unlikely to be required to stretch the necks of any of the murderers now under sentence of death confined in Oahu Prison for some time to come. Appeals in each case have been noted and the construction of the gallows in the jail yard at Oahu Prison is yet probably a matter of the distant future, if at all.

High Sheriff Brown yesterday received a letter from the clerk of the Circuit Court at Lahoe, Kauai, relative to Yoshiakawa Denzira, the Japanese who was sentenced by Judge Hardy to be hanged by the neck until dead. The clerk states that the usual twenty days have been allowed by the court for the prisoner's attorneys to file exceptions with the Supreme Court.

The procedure under the Republic of Hawaii in cases where the death penalty was to be carried out, was for the Attorney-General to lay before the President all the papers in the case. The President after reviewing the same signed the death warrant and forwarded it to the Marshal, now the High Sheriff, whose duty it was to commence at once the construction of the gallows and prepare the murderer for his final end. He was personally to see to it that the order was carried out, which was to have the prisoner "hanged by the neck until he was dead."

In the case of Yoshiakawa, the Japanese, sentenced to be hanged by Judge Little, who escaped from the Hilo jail while awaiting the disposition of his case before the Supreme Court, the probability is that no time would be lost in sending him to the gallows if he were captured. His escape while his case was pending before the final court of justice destroys all his chances for holding on to life by legal means, and upon capture he would undoubtedly be hung.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Italian King has left Berlin.

The Shah has arranged a loan to Russia.

The tugmen's strike at Cleveland, O., has been settled.

The Sultan has repealed some strict anti-American laws.

The Sultan of Turkey has repealed anti-Armenian laws.

President Roosevelt denies that Justice Shiras has resigned.

Cardinal Gibbons may be compelled to undergo an operation.

The strike situation in West Virginia is extremely critical.

tendency to do violence, and were driven meekly in hords to the old stone church and the barracks, and thence to the various detention camps, where they suffered untold hardships.

When the people were released from the detention camps, they found that their homes were made desolate, and many were forced to sleep on Government highways. Trusting, however, to the representations of the authorities that they would be recompensed for their losses, the refugees of the great fire bore their hardships with Joblike patience. Without employment or occupation, they were forced to live upon public and private charity, with the hope that the Government would soon pay their losses, when they would be able to build up anew their homes and places of business.

But months and years have passed since the great fire, and no satisfaction has been made by the Government to pay the sufferers for the losses sustained. Impatient at the delay of the Government to reimburse them, many of the sufferers became despondent and were led to take their own lives; others worried over their losses would ever regain their former standing in the community which years of unremitting toil had established, that it brought on sickness and death, leaving their wives and children in helpless circumstances; and still others were driven to insanity.

Notwithstanding the untold sufferings which the people have patiently endured, the Court of Claims created to adjust the claims of the sufferers, has increased their sorrow by cutting down their claims by an average of 50 per centum without reason other than that the appropriation was insufficient to pay their claims in full. But this is not all. For, to add to the burden which has become too heavy to bear, the Government is unable to pay even according to the awards of the Court of Claims, partly owing to the deficit in the Territorial Treasury, but principally to the fact that the appropriation made by the local Legislature was ultra vires, in that it exceeded its powers under the restrictions imposed by the Organic Act as per section 55 of same, and, consequently, the warrants which were to have been issued to the claimants have been withheld.

In view of the present financial condition of the Treasury of the Territory—in view of the illegality of the appropriation by the Territorial Legislature; in view of the fact that one and a quarter millions of the customs collections of this port is yearly transferred to the coffers of the Federal Government; and in view that this is a part and parcel of the United States of America; and in view, further, of the fact that the people are still suffering from the effects of the great fire, either directly or indirectly, your memorialists humbly pray that, since you have so providentially come into our midst, you may make thorough investigation of the distressing conditions of the sufferers by the great fire, and use your influence at the next session of Congress to urge the passage of a bill appropriating an amount large enough to pay the claims of the sufferers in full; and for this your memorialists will ever pray.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servants,

W. CHAS. AHFOOK,

C. K. AI,

L. AIHO,

WONG CHOW,

CHUN MING.

Dated 13th September, A. D. 1924.

Honolulu, Ter. of Hawaii, U. S. A.

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sment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
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The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.

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or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Oc-
tober 21, 1902.

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ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
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(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

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engraved on the Government stamp, and
shown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd
MONOLULU,
Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Company, Centerville.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

SKULL WAS SMASHED

**Charles Gibbs Met
With Horrible
Death.**

Although warned over eight years
ago of the danger he ran of meeting
just such a death and having once seen
a man just escape with his life under
similar conditions, Charles Gibbs, a
foreman in the employ of Cotton Bros.,
threw caution to the winds yesterday
and met death by having his skull
cracked open by the almost two-ton
hammer of the pile driver on which he
was working. Dozens of other work-
men witnessed the frightful killing of
Gibbs.

Gibbs was foreman in the employ of
Cotton Bros., in driving piles for the
new wharves at the Bishop Estate
docks. He has been working on this
particular job for about a week. The
piles have to be driven into the coral
bottom of the dock. Drilling machines
are used first to make holes in which
to drive the piles, but shortly after
noon yesterday Gibbs found a place
where he had to put down a pile which
had not been drilled. The pile driver
carried a drill and he set about with
this to do the work himself. He placed
the drill in the water and later had a
small charge of blasting powder in the
machine. While firing this machine
Gibbs stood directly under the chute
through which the big pile driver ham-
mer comes down in driving piles. The
hammer had been anchored by the use
of one small timber at a distance of 30
feet up. On all other occasions there
have been two small timbers holding
the hammer, but on this one some one
neglected to put the second one there.
The pile driver barge is usually towed
off a short distance while a charge of
powder is being fixed, but Gibbs
thought this charge so small that it
would not be necessary to remove the
barge.

When the explosion occurred in the
water Gibbs was standing under the
hammer peering into the water. The
jar of the explosion caused the barge
to rock and the big hammer to fall,
and as it crashed down 30 feet and hit
Gibbs his skull was cracked and he fell
backward while the big hammer
crashed down through the water to the
bed of coral twenty feet below. A big
crowd collected and Gibbs being dead,
it was finally determined to send him
to Williams' undertaking rooms.

The dead man has been in the ser-
vice of Cotton Bros. for about eight
years doing pile driving work, about
two and a half years of that time being
in the Islands, and that firm speak very
highly of him. Prior to coming to Ho-
nolulu he was engaged in the same
work for a number of years on the
coast. On one occasion at Oakland,
while Gibbs was running a donkey en-
gine on a pile driver barge, the foreman
of the machine stood in about the same
position as Gibbs did at the time he
met his death yesterday. Gibbs cried
out: "Bill, you fool, you'll get killed
if you don't keep out of the way of the
hammer." "Bill" carelessly stayed
where he was and a moment later the
big hammer came down and took his
nose off. The Oakland man just man-
aged to escape with his life, but Gibbs
was not so fortunate. For years he
has been using great care in his work
to prevent just such an accident, but in
a careless moment yesterday he found
his doom.

Gibbs was 35 years of age and a na-
tive of Oakland, Cal. He leaves a
mother and grandmother whom he has
been supporting. He had many friends
in Honolulu and was well liked by all
the men who worked with him.

Gibbs is the second to lose his life on
the work of constructing the new
wharves, the other man being killed on
one of the dredges some time ago.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few
words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. I suffered for three years
with the bronchitis and could not sleep
at nights. I tried several doctors and
various patent medicines, but could get
nothing to give me any relief until my
wife gave me a bottle of this valuable
medicine, which has completely relieved me.
—W. S. Brockman, Ragnell, Mo. U. S.
A. This remedy is for sale by all de-
alers and druggists. Benson, Smith &
Co., agents for Hawaii.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for
the Benefit of Honolulu
People.

The greatest importance attached to
the following is that it concerns a Ho-
nolulu citizen. It would lose three-
quarters of its interest if it involved
some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or
Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testi-
mony which has appeared here, and
like all which will follow about the
old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills, it comes from residents,
fellow citizens and neighbors. No
other remedy can show such a record
of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street,
this city, says: "For three or four
years I had the misfortune to be af-
flicted with an aching back. The pain
and discomfort this entailed on me can
be better imagined than described. I
have two children, and it was of course
difficult for me to attend to them
while oppressed with suffering. The
way in which I found relief eventually
was by using Doan's Backache Kid-
ney Pills, procured at the Hollister
Drug Co.'s store. This did me a large
amount of good, as I now testify. I
should certainly recommend those who
have backache or any other form of
kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents
per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on
receipt of price by the Hollister Drug
Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents
for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name Doan's, and take
no other.

BUSINESS MEN FEEL OF ISLANDS' NEEDS

(Continued from Page 2.)

Although when the Hawaiian was
first put in circulation, all silver was at a
small discount, say 1 per cent, in par-
tial of foreign exchange. For years past sil-
ver has circulated freely in these islands
at par with United States gold, and has
been accepted for large amounts in pay-
ments in excess of the legal tender value,
without discount. Upon annexation of
these islands no special Act was passed
by Congress to legalize the Hawaiian
silver, nor was any provision made for its
redemption or recoinage into United
States money, but the full face value of
Hawaiian silver as a coin at par with
United States gold, has been maintained
by the banks and business houses, by
reason of their so accepting it on deposit
and for exchange and all business pur-
poses. This the banks have been enabled
to do by finding an outlet for the silver
in the various demands of plantations and
the outlying districts. The only exception
being that of a local bank which had a
temporary excess of silver and offered 1-8
of 1 per cent premium for gold.

This situation, however, is neither safe
nor satisfactory. As a Territory of the
United States our circulating medium
should be uniform with the currency of the
Mainland, and should be a United
States legal tender, particularly as no
monetary disturbance would result from
the change, our coin being of the same
denomination, weight and fineness as the
United States coin, and, as above stated,
circulating together with them at par. On
the other hand, without United States
legal value behind them, conditions are
apt to arise at any time to interfere with
the circulation of our Hawaiian coins and
cause serious financial disturbance, which
would specially affect the laboring classes
and the small business of the islands.

We beg to refer you to the letter of
our postmaster general to his department
at Washington on this subject. As stated
by him, Hawaiian silver is taken in large
amounts by the island postoffices in pay-
ment of money orders, the coin is ship-
ped, and is immediately deposited with the
Government depository at the United States
Bank. This Hawaiian silver the bank
cannot count as reserve; neither can it be
shipped by anyone to the Mainland and
used for credit in account; for these
reasons it might accumulate to such an
extent as to cause serious inconvenience,
in fact, if from any cause a general de-
mand should be made for United States
legal tender and the Hawaiian silver re-
fused, it would be impossible for the
banks to find an outlet and continue to
maintain its parity with gold, not that it
is not perfectly sound in circulation, but
from not being a legal tender. We would
also call attention to the fact that the
Custom House of this city will not re-
ceive the Hawaiian silver in payment of
duties, thus causing inconvenience to the
business community.

As a remedy for this dangerous and un-
satisfactory situation we would urge the
prompt passage by Congress of the Act
introduced at the last session, relating to
Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certifi-
cates, S. 220 which is satisfactory and
meets the requirements of this Territory.
Our coins are in good order and have
suffered but little abrasion, and the cost
of transportation and recoinage into United
States silver would be small to the
Federal Government.

We estimate that there is now left in
circulation of the old silver coin, the
value of \$100,000 in Hawaiian silver, the
dimes having entirely disappeared.

There is at present a considerable
amount of United States silver in this
Territory, which alone is not sufficient
for our requirements, and the recoinage
of the Hawaiian silver into United States
coin and return of the same for circulation in
the Territory is necessary, and would, in
our opinion, result in an increased demand
for silver coin.

Very respectfully,
CLAY S. SPECKELS & CO.,
THE BANK OF HAWAII,
LTD.,
C. M. COOKE, Cashier.

BISHOP & CO.,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
HAWAII AT HONOLULU.
By its President,
J. H. BISHOP.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LTD.,
K. IMANISHI,
Manager.

George W. Smith then read the
statement of the Merchants' Association
which was the following:

MERCHANTS' MEMORIAL.
Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 2, 1902.
To the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Hon. J. R.
Bartlett, Hon. A. G. Foster, Sub-
committee of the United States Senate,
Committee on Pacific Islands and Por-
to Rico.

SIR:—The undersigned, a committee
fully appointed by the Merchants' Asso-
ciation of Honolulu, beg to submit, for
your consideration, the following memo-
rial on the economic and other conditions
of this Territory.

We will assume that you are conversant
with the fact that annexation to the
United States has resulted in a serious
loss to the Government of Hawa-
ii through the transfer of the Custom
House and Internal Revenue receipts to
the Federal Government, and proceed to
state how, in our opinion, this loss may
be neutralized to the advantage of both
the Federal and Territorial governments.

To the growth of the cane and its manu-
facture into sugar is due the commercial
life of the Territory. This industry, fostered
by the treaty before annexation has
been seriously injured, since then, by
the application of the United States labor
law and Chinese Exclusion Act. While
yielding to none in our desire to see this
become "a white man's country," to the
fullest extent possible it has been demon-
strated on several occasions that it is im-
possible for the white man to labor in
the cane fields, even at a high rate of
wages. We would therefore suggest a
relaxation of the laws just referred to,
such as would enable our planters to draw
labor from Asia and get enough of it, un-
der such restrictions as it might seem
right to Congress to indicate. This class
of labor, if not come into competi-
tion with American labor, as merchants,
we have leave the further discussion of
this matter to the Planters' Association,
the sugar industry is so very much
the most important of all Hawaiian enter-
prises that a careful record was kept
the first place in such a memorial as this.

For provision for payment of losses in-
curred in the stamping out of the bubo-
nic plague in Honolulu, 1899-1900.

We respectfully submit the following
facts:

1. That the property destroyed and for
which compensation is claimed was only
condemned to destruction after a careful
examination by the Board of Health and
that said Board of Health was satisfied
the premises to be destroyed were
plague infected. A careful record was
kept of each building or block of build-
ings destroyed.

2. That the disaster of January 20, 1902,
where property covering approximately
thirty-five acres of land was swept away
by fire, was caused by the sanitary fire
started by order of the Board of Health
in order to prevent the spread of the
bubonic plague, and that a strong trade
wind, entirely beyond the control of the
Fire Department.

3. That the sole object and purpose of
this sanitary fire was to confine the
epidemic to the closest limits possible, in
order to prevent the dread disease reach-
ing the shipping in port and the Western
 coast of the Mainland, and to hold it
within the contaminated sections of the
city.

4. That the losses incurred by the
destruction of buildings, household prop-
erty and merchandise, was largely in ex-
cess of the amount (\$1,473,173) which has
been awarded by the Fire Claims Com-
mission to the various claimants, and that
the said claimants will cheerfully bear a
considerable portion of their direct losses,
as well as the whole of their indirect
losses, for which no claim whatever has
been made or allowed.

5. That it is an undoubted fact that the
business of the community has suffered
seriously and still suffering from the non-
payment of these claims, and if some
are not paid within a reasonable time,
many of these claimants who practically
lost all their substance in these sanitary
fires, will be forced into bankruptcy.

6. We respectfully suggest that your
honorable body examine with care the
records of the Board of Health, which
controlled the welfare of the port and
city during the epidemic of the bubonic
plague, as also the records of the pro-
ceedings of the Fire Claims Commission,
and we believe these records will fully
satisfy your honorable body that no
want or unnecessary waste of property
was permitted, and that the whole pur-
pose of the sanitary fire was the eradica-
tion of the bubonic plague.

7. The inability of the Territorial gov-
ernment to meet the payment of these
claims has been rendered evident by
statements now and heretofore made to
your committee.

We would therefore urge the appropri-
ation by Congress of a sufficient amount to
cover the awards made by the Fire
Claims Commission.

We wish to bear testimony to the effi-
cient work done during the past two
years by the United States Marine Hos-
pital Service, and we would respectfully
urge your recommendation of such ap-
propriations as will provide for the ex-
tension and further equipment of the Quar-
antine Station in Honolulu.

We respectfully suggest that the cost
of maintaining and improving the con-
dition of our harbors be borne by the
Federal Treasury, and the burden of
maintenance and improvements necessary
to meet the changing conditions, result-
ing from the ever increasing tonnage of
vessels built, is too heavy for this com-
munity to bear when deprived of the
revenue from the customs receipts.

We beg respectfully to emphasize the
fact that the benefits from the execution
of public work of this character are more
of a national than local value. More
and more our national shipping tonnage
and American shipping tonnage puts in at
island ports than at any other ports of
the world, outside of those of the Main-
land. It is highly desirable for the foster-
ing of United States shipping that our
harbors be deepened and continually kept
clear of mountain silt, so that ships of
large tonnage can be brought into harbor
and to a wharf in safety. Shipping inter-
ests between the Orient, Australian Colo-
nies, and Western American ports will
be greatly furthered by having safe, deep
harbors and good wharf accommodations
at Hilo and Honolulu.

To provide for the larger class of ves-
sels, both of the merchant marine and
navy, which are now coming into use
on the Pacific, it is a matter of great
importance that channels should be deep-
ened and harbors enlarged to admit of
safe entrance and speedy handling of car-
go and fuel.

The necessity is apparent for better
provision for offices for the various de-
partments of the Federal Government.
The Post Office and Custom House are
now provided for prompt and efficient
handling of the business which comes to
them. Other departments are using rooms
in buildings which are needed for the
use of the Territorial government, and it
would seem to be for the best interests
of all that a Federal building should be
erected without loss of time, where Fed-
eral offices and courts could be estab-
lished and the rooms in the buildings
formerly used by the Territory given up
again for such use.

The existence of two sets of silver
coins is an anomaly which may cause
much trouble, if for any reason or with-
out any good reason, the reputation of
the "Kalaikaua" dollar comes about. It
is intrinsically of the same value as the
United States dollar, so that the cost of
retiring it would be slightly exceeded that
of recoinage, or a cost so small in compar-
ison to the advantages to be derived, that
we trust Congress will take the necessary
steps to insure the passage of the bill re-
cently before it for that purpose.

We earnestly indorse the statements
made before your Honorable Commission,
by the Secretary of the Territory, as to
the necessity of having the island coasts
properly lighted.

The Merchants' Association would urge
that the Port of Honolulu (an American
port) be the mid-ocean stopping place of
the transport service between Manila and
San Francisco.

The Merchants' Association would urge
upon the Federal Government the advis-
ability of offering tenders to the local
merchants for supplies for the depart-
ments of the Army and Navy, stationed
at Honolulu, and, other things being
equal, to award the contracts to local bid-
ders.

Coffee, one of the minor industries of
Hawaii, has suffered of late years chiefly
from the increased supply of the South
American product. In any future read-
justment of the tariff, we would bespeak
your consideration for Hawaiian coffee.

In conclusion, we would respectfully
submit that the withdrawal of the cus-
toms receipts from the Territory is re-
sponsible, to a very great extent, for the
existing financial stringency. Figures
have been presented to you in the memo-
rial from the Builders and Traders' Ex-
change and it is unnecessary for us to re-
peat them. In view of this large contribu-
tion to the Federal revenue it would
seem to us that the cost of such improve-
ments and appropriations, as have been
suggested, is well provided for.

For the Merchants' Association of Ho-
nolulu:
(Signed) G. W. SMITH,
W. W. DIMOND,
F. J. HUMBERG,
ROBT. CATTON,
Committee.

There was much questioning when the
Fire claims clause came up. Senator
Burton wanted more facts, asking
principally if there was improvidence
in the caring for the people who were

made homeless. Mr. Smith could not
see how this entered into the justice of
the claims, as these bills were paid by
the Territory but Burton insisted upon
having the figures. He said that the
insurance was put through the commis-
sion under pressure and he voted for it
with reluctance. Senator Mitchell, as
well saying that he felt there was being
established a bad precedent, and that
he would have to meet questions, for
any revival of the claim would meet
with a hard fight. He wanted all the
possible facts, so that the ques-
tion could be met on the floor.

F. W. Macfarlane said he was the
chairman of the Fire Court, and he
wanted the commission to visit the
quarters and see the system followed.
Mr. Irwin, as a banker, explained how
the banks opposed the issuance of war-
rants to prevent speculation, and none
could tell of any speculation in the
certificates.

The Commission gave some more time
to the Hawaii Ditch Company project.
Mr. Macfarlane being on the stand,
He recapitulated the testimony of his
associates, saying however that he was
never asked to sign any agreement of
consolidation. After a long hearing he
was asked if he was willing to permit
the people of the district to settle the
question as to the company which
should be given the right to the water,
and said he was. All of his associates
answered the same question to the same
way, but later Gehr was unwilling to
answer.

When asked if he would be willing
to permit the local government to de-
cide he said no, for there might be a
cloud on the title as there had been
so much difference in the opinions re-
ndered. He said he knew Gov. Dole had
absolute faith in his integrity. He fac-
tored the passage of the House bill, with
amendments as suggested by Gov. Dole.

Questions by Senator Aitchell brought
out the fact that in the opinion of Mr.
Macfarlane there would be no other
company possible if the rights were
granted to the Hawaii Ditch Company.

Herbert Gehr, of the Kohala-Hilo
Railroad Company, was next on the
stand and he was questioned at length,
saying that he had talked of the water
scheme with O'Shaughnessy, on the
way to San Francisco, and he thought
the matter was thus brought to the at-
tention of McCrosson. His testimony
brought also all the previously told
facts about the meetings and the al-
leged agreement of Col. Parker to sign the
document.

A. C. Gehr recalled got into hot wa-
ter when he stated that he had ex-
pended some \$6,000 before hearing that
Col. Parker had in an application. He
was asked why he had not made an
investigation before expending this
money and could only say he did not
think there was any other man inter-
ested. He was finally induced to an-
swer a question as to what Col. Jones
was to do, by saying that he was a
man of influence and could assist in
getting the franchise and any stock
subscriptions needed.

Col. Parker wanted to know whether
Jones had the most influence as court
stenographer or as adjutant general or
whatever he was, and got only a laugh.
D. G. Camarinos was introduced and
read a long statement in which he re-
viewed the situation saying that there
were a great many Orientals in the city
who were driving out the white me-
chanics. He thought this could not be
a white man's country with the mass of
Orientals here and engaged in every
kind of business. In response to ques-
tions he said there was no trouble about
the Orientals on the plantations but
in the city they came into competition
with the white men and caused much
trouble.

Judge Humphreys was heard in sup-
plementing his former statement and
said he desired to raise a question of
privilege, taking it that the committee
wanted to hear the unprejudiced, un-
clouded and unbiased opinions of citi-
zens. He had appeared and made state-
ments. Within forty-eight hours the
Chamber of Commerce received a resolu-
tion tending to denounce him. He
said he did not believe any member
wanted to denounce him, but intended
to show that any statements from the
lower classes would be frowned upon by
the dominating class.

He then read the utterances of the
members of the Chamber of Commerce
and denounced them.
He said the memorial to the Commis-
sion by the Planters' Association was
signed by W. G. Irwin who was a splen-
did type of the British gentleman and
for him to attempt to influence Ameri-
can legislation was at least bad taste.
He then read from the Congressional
Record a telegram addressed to Senator
W. P. Frye urging reenactment of
Geary law, and signed among others by
Mr. Irwin at San Francisco, which he
said would prove that he was a sort
of absentee landlord.

He then said Mr. F. M. Swanzy is
today British Vice-Consul, and that
fact was not disclosed to the Com-
mission.

Senator Mitchell said that leaving the
matter of nationality aside what had
he to say in regard to the facts and the
recommendations. Humphreys said he
did not agree as to the facts, and he
thought it important that the Commis-
sion see that these men were not in-
terested in building up an American
citizenship here, but would simply make
their fortunes and then would retire to
their native lands and enjoy the fruits
of Oriental labor. He was compelled to
admit that the men named had been
here many years.

He made a statement as to the fact
that J. G. Spencer who was secretary
of the Chamber of Commerce was now
occupying government property of
great value at a rental of only \$50 a
year.

He said as to Isenberg, who intro-
duced the Chamber of Commerce resolu-
tion, that he was promoter of the
McBryde plantation, and he read from
his opinion as to McBryde bonds, to
show a case for Mr. Isenberg's feeling.
He then cited his McBryde decision
which was accepted as part of the case.

He said the Merchants' Association
is almost the same as the Chamber of
Commerce, and that the latter was or-
ganized to assist in bolstering up propo-
sitions at Washington.

He submitted a report of the presi-
dent of the Board of Immigration
showing that in 1899 that official said
the benefits from Oriental labor would
be temporary, and also read the history
of the exclusion movement of that time.

As Judge Humphreys was reading
figures he quoted Macauley as saying
that figures were hard mercenariness,
and Senator Mitchell said he had
doubtless heard that figures could be



It's an easy job for the barber to
part the hair on a head like this.
It's just as easy to prevent baldness
if you only do the right thing.

Baldness is almost always a sure
sign of neglect; it is the story of neg-
lected dandruff.
Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and
unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness.
You save your hair and you spare the
annoyance of untidy clothing.

It also stops falling of the hair, and
makes the hair grow thick and long.
Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

James H. Gore, 1144 Kōhala Road, Kāhala, Maui, T. H., on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property covered is postponed until further notice.

MARY J. ALEXANDER.
By her attorney:
WILLIAM O. SMITH. 6271